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OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J.—Moore v. Brown, from Northampton; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in the State v. Emory, from Granville, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Satterwhite v. Burwell, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in McDougald v. Tyson, from Chatham; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in *Den ex dem.*, Newlin v. Osbourn, from Alamance; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem.*, Hart v. Dougherty, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—J. M. Haywood, Plank Road Co., v. Bryan, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Winningham v. Redding, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Keister & Waugh, from Forsyth, declaring the defendants entitled to a new trial. Also, in Bird v. Perry, in equity, from Nash. Also, in Stanly v. Stanly, in equity, from Forsyth; decree for plaintiff. Also, in Hamilton v. Hamilton, in equity, from Guilford.

By RUFFIN, J. In Ray v. Banks, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wooten, v. Jarman, from Lenoir; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Hoover v. Miller, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Holderby v. Holderby, in equity, from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Hussey v. Williams, in equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs.—*Standard.*

Trustees of the University.—On yesterday the Legislature elected the following gentlemen Trustees of the University; Paul C. Cameron, of Orange; Hon. A. M. Scales, of Rockingham; William Lander, of Lincoln; DeWitt C. Stone, of Franklin; J. J. Jackson, of Chatham; R. D. Hart, of Granville; R. R. Bridgers, of Edgecombe; Thos. D. McDowell, of Bladen; Rufus L. Patterson, of Forsyth; and J. M. Taylor, of Nash.
Ral. Standard.

NOT TO BE BALKED.—Richmond is no way discouraged by Petersburg's success in killing the Danville Connection, in the North Carolina Legislature. Richmond intends to carry the war into the enemy's country, and as Petersburg won't let Richmond build a road to Greensborough, Richmond is about to build one to tap Petersburg's special property, the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and the N. C. Road East of Greensborough. Richmond is to vote $100,000 on Saturday to extend the Roanoke Valley Railroad from Clarksville to Keysville, whereby, according to the Whig, it "must secure nearly the whole trade of Mecklenburg, one of the largest producing and consuming counties in Virginia, only a small portion of which now comes here, the entire trade of Granville, one of the wealthiest counties in North Carolina, much the larger portion of that from the counties of Warren and Franklin, two wealthy counties, and will have a chance at the trade from the whole tier of counties lying on and West of the N. C. R. R. West of Raleigh. In addition to this trade from the country, there will be the towns of Raleigh, Greensboro, Lexington, Charlotte and Salisbury, lying immediately on the N. C. R. R., a very fair proportion of which might be drawn to this city. It will open up to the enterprise of our merchants an entirely new trade along 250 miles of Railroad, from Clarksville to Charlotte, N. C., with the additional trade, which will be brought to the N. C. R. R., by the extension of that road from Salisbury West about 250 miles more, reaching to the Tennessee line."

The Printing Plunderers.—The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, says the Washington States, (Dem.) gives us some facts connected with the proceedings of the committee to investigate the accounts of A. G. Seaman, late Superintendent of the Public Printing. He states that "enough evidence has already been obtained to prove that engravers in Philadelphia and elsewhere were often taxed twenty-five per cent. on their bills, and the money paid over to Mr. Wendell, the public printer, [at present Editor of the Union, administration organ.] This per centage was some times paid over in pretended loans, but the collusion is too transparent to escape detection. It is easy to imagine what prices were paid for work that would bear such discounts, and to which the contractors willingly submitted, being content with their profits beyond them. The same sort of work is now executed under contracts, made by the present Superintendent of printing, at fifty per cent. on the prices allowed by Seaman. *The testimony shows that large quantities of paper, inferior to the samples by at least a difference of thirty-three per cent., were accepted from favored contractors; that thousands of documents were receipted for as printed and bound that were never delivered; that thousands of voluminous documents were paid for as printed which were not printed, and that thousands of the most valuable publications have disappeared without any account.*

"These facts, which of themselves sum up many hundreds of thousands of dollars, illustrate only in a small degree the profligacy and corruption which have lately grown up here. They explain the manner in which the public expenditures have reached their alarming proportions, and how men who only a few years ago were needy, bankrupt or beggared, have come to set up fine establishments, and sport gay equipages, assume the vulgar airs of the new rich, and to affect the society of their betters. It is no secret here that most extensive combinations were made in and out of Congress, by which these abuses have been encouraged, under a graduated system of distributing the spoils, or through other agencies equally criminal. The time has come when these knaves, some of whom have adroitly kept in the back ground, should be exposed."

A Domestic Recipe.—To cure scandal: "Take of good nature one ounce; of the herb, 'Mind your own business,' one ounce—mix these with a little charity for others—and two or three sprigs of 'Keep your tongue within your teeth.'"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1859.

☞ See Fourth Page.

UNPROFITABLE SERVANTS.—A business letter from a subscriber contains the following paragraphs:

"It is high time that this contemptible humbuggery of modern Democracy was killed out. Here is the General Assembly, with large majorities in both Houses, in solemn session for three mortal months! passing private acts of incorporation, changing the *number* of a militia regiment in Watauga, rejecting, re-considering, and re-rejecting bills; adjourning a week at a time for a Christmas spree, and doing nothing in general.

"If the Whigs, poor devils! had done half as badly they would have been run into the Dead Sea with sharp sticks."

True, most true! Monday last ended three long months since the General Assembly met on the 15th of November, A. D. 1858; and it is still in session. This is the 95th day. The Legislature of the great State of New York is limited to 100 days; and yet that State has a population four times as great as ours—a debt five times as great—internal improvements ten times as extensive and costly—and a commerce fifty times as great. How can they manage the interests of such a State in 100 days, if it takes 95 or more to settle our comparatively small business? We suppose the difference is, that in the New York Legislature *mind* has some influence over *matter*; that when a vote is taken it settles something—the members have formed a definite opinion from which they are not swerved the next moment without a particle of reason which was not as apparent at first as at last. In our Legislature, on the contrary, the few men of practical common sense are of no more force than as each one's vote counts *one*. Matter overwhelms mind. We will not say that brute force carries the day; but it is something nearly akin to it. The rejection of a measure of any importance is sure to be followed by a reconsideration—so called by courtesy, where there was no consideration in the first instance, nor likely to be any in the second. On this re-consideration, that which was first rejected is pretty certain to be passed, only to be rejected again on the final vote. This is but child's play. No parcel of school boys who have attained to the dignity of a debating society would be found acting thus. It came to be so much a matter of course that the vote of to-day would be adverse to that of yesterday, that we were all astonished when a certain bill passed its 2d and 3d readings in the Commons without a rejection and re-consideration. Having passed its 2d reading by 9 majority, we all looked as a matter of course for its rejection on the 3d by about as many, then for its reconsideration and final passage. But to the surprise of every one, its passage by 9 majority was followed by another passage by 4 majority—34 members out of 120 "dodging," to use the very common and expressive phrase of the day. And this upon a measure admitted on all hands, in and out of the Legislature, to be the most important question of the session! And this process of indecision and of dodging was not manifest alone upon that bill, or any other single bill, but was common to nearly every important measure.

We do not doubt that the members generally intended to do what was best—[for the promotion of their own popularity at home]—but they appear seldom to have been able to make up their minds what *was* best. One can admire a man of decision, even such a wild "bull of Bashan" as the member from Surry, who knew that he wanted shad to pass up the Yadkin for the delectation of his constituents, and raked fore and aft "one Tyre Glenn," the nabob of those regions, who had put up a dam to stop the shad from swimming up stream. Give us even such a man, with his indecent speech about jack-asses, rather than your unstable being, who lacks the only respectable quality of the jack-ass race—firmness, sometimes degenerating indeed into obstinacy.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Legislature has perpetrated a great wrong to this noble State institution, by converting it, as far as the Legislature has the power, into a *party* institution. Twelve Trustees were to be elected, to fill vacancies. They were caucused upon, and every one of the twelve is a democrat, elected because he is a democrat. This is a saddening fact. It may be the beginning of a *party* University, in which, after a while, democratic Presidents and Professors will be appointed, *as* democrats, to fill vacancies, and to teach democracy by precept and example. Of course those who may not choose to have their sons taught such pestiferous doctrines, will be driven to look elsewhere, in the State or out of it, for a place to educate them, and thus that which has been built up by the common treasure and patronage of all parties and all sects, will be appropriated by *one* party. It will be little better than a downright robbery of all others.

As to the gentlemen elected Trustees, we have not a word to say against them, *as* gentlemen. We know and highly esteem several of them. It is their election as party men that we complain of.

EMMONS' REPORT.—We are indebted to James S. Harrington, Esq., one of the Commoners from Cumberland and Harnett, for a copy of Prof. Emmons's Report on the Agriculture of the Eastern Counties of North Carolina.

SPEAKING PLAINLY.—Mr. Senator Davis gave notice on Wednesday, that he would move to substitute the word "take" for the word "purchase," in the bill to appropriate $30,000,000 to purchase Cuba. Mr. Davis is honest, in one sense, and wishes to call things by their right names; but we cannot say much for his honesty in proposing to take from our neighbor by force that which undoubtedly belongs to her, and which she will not sell.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

From the reports in the Standard of the 15th, of the proceedings of Friday and Saturday, we condense some items more fully given than in our Reporter's letter in Monday's Observer.

THE REVENUE BILL.

In the Senate, on Friday, the process of amendment having been finished and the question recurring on the 3d reading of the Bill,

Mr. Douthitt of Davidson said he had voted for the bill on its second reading though many of its provisions were objectionable, in hopes of being able to effect some amendment. He was not unfriendly to the passage of a just bill; but as he had offered amendments and they had been voted down he must vote against the passage of the bill though he was as far from repudiation as any other Senator.

Mr. Lane was sorry to hear any Senator give such reasons for opposition. All governments and all systems of taxation were based on compromises. Some provisions of the bill did not suit him but he would vote for the bill for the State's sake.

Mr. Cowper said his mind had changed since the second reading. Many portions of the bill he could not agree to; but when called on to sustain the credit of the State, duty compelled him to vote for the bill.

Mr. McDonald gave the following reasons for voting against the bill: 1st, because it proposed to raise more money than was needed for the wants of the treasury; 2d, because of the increase on land and negroes and not on dividends and profits; 3d, because it discriminated between land and negroes; 4th, it proposed to raise $100,000 annually for the sinking fund; and lastly, it repealed the present revenue law.

Mr. Miller opposed the bill as it had been made a party question of, and had been caucused on. [Mr. Houston denied this.]

Mr. Miller was not for repudiation, but as the bill had been so managed, and as it so affected his people, he would go against it.

Mr. Edney said he would not delay the business by giving the reasons for his opposition to the bill. He would publish what he had to say on the subject.

On Saturday, the bill came up again, speeches were made against it, and it passed 3d reading, yeas 31, nays 12:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Basnight, Bledsoe, Boyd, Brown, Carmichael, Cowper, Cunningham, Dillard, Dobson, Guyther, Houston, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Person, Pitchford, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Straughn, Taylor, Thomas, Ward, Whitaker, and Williams—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Battle, Blount, Davis, Donnell, Douthitt, Edney, Flanner, McDonald, Miller, Turner, Walkup and Worth—12.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER SCHEMES.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Gorrell's substitute, providing for individual as well as State subscriptions to go on with the work, was rejected, 27 to 7. The Bill adopted by the Committee of the whole, (the bill's provisions and the debate on its adoption were given at length in a late number of the Observer) was rejected, 21 to 16.

The question now was on the bill offered by Mr. Houston. [To give the Company another chance to raise money.]

Mr. Ashe moved to strike out and insert the bill first introduced by the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. McDowell moved to limit the sum to be drawn from the treasury for the purposes of the commission for the next two years to $75,000; reduced, on suggestion of Mr. Pool, to $50,000. Adopted.

The substitute as amended was adopted 24 to 17.

The bill was then rejected 24 to 15.

Mr. Carmichael moved to reconsider. Adopted.

Mr. Ashe offered an amendment to protect the State's interest in the work, as it must be sold. He asked no man to vote for it, but he considered it his duty to make this last effort for the State in the event of a sale.

Mr. Pitchford offered his bill as an amendment. [This leaves the company to go on as now, if they can; but in the event of a sale, the Governor is authorized to bid $400,000 for the works, and to expend, if necessary, $50,000 per annum for two years, unless extended by future legislation. The sum bid by the State to be retained in the treasury, after paying the outstanding claims, to meet the payment of the endorsed bonds of the company.]

Mr. Ashe explained that the object of his amendment was to hold out inducements to some North Carolina Company to purchase, rather than yankee speculators. But, as Mr. Pitchford's bill went to protect the works as well as to attain the end he aimed at, he would cheerfully vote for it.

Mr. Pitchford's substitute was adopted 23 to 16.

Among the bills which passed 3d readings in the Senate on Saturday, we note: To incorporate Salem Mutual Ins. Co; to incorporate the town of Gold Hill; to exempt members of the Fayetteville Light Infantry from jury duty; to amend charter of Wil. & Man. Railroad; to enlarge, &c., the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; to extend time of payment of bonds by the Wil. & W. Railroad company and for other purposes.

[Mr. Lankford offered an amendment prohibiting the company from purchasing stock in any railroad by which the interests of the Raleigh and Gaston road may be endangered. Adopted. The bill was then rejected. Subsequently Mr. Battle moved to reconsider this vote. Adopted, and the bill then passed—23 to 15.

To change the time of holding County Courts in Forsyth; to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will and testament.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In the Commons, on Friday, as reported in our last, Mr. Benbury's land resolution was killed. The resolution and the vote were as follows:

Resolved, That if a bill that has passed the Congress of the United States, should become a law, distributing among the several States a portion of the public lands for the use of Agricultural Colleges of the respective States; then that the Governor be instructed, and power is hereby given to him, to receive for, and in the name of the State of North Carolina, such portion as may be allotted to it as its share.

Yeas.—Messrs. Benbury, Bryson, Burns, Caldwell of Burke, Caldwell of Guilford, Chambers, Clapp, Cox of Pitt, Dockery, Eller, Farrow, Ferebee, Fries, Gaither of Davie, Gaither of Iredell, Gardner, Green of Chatham, Harrington, Henry, Leak, Love, Lyon, McCotter, McKay, Martin, Meares, Morehead, Morgan, Newby, Norwood, Outlaw, Pritchard, Purdie, Ripley, Roney, Sanders, Shaw, Simonton, Smith, Sparrow, Speer, Stephens, Tomlinson, Thornburg, Walker, Walser, Windley, and Woodfin—48.

Nays.—Messrs. Badham, Baird, Barbee, Blount, Bridgers, Bryan of Craven, Bryan of New Hanover, Bullock, Burke, Byrd, Costner, Cox of Jones, Dancy, Dickson, Dortch, Drake, Dula, Faison, Foy, Gatling, Gentry, Green of Franklin, Hall of Rowan, Hall of Warren, Hargrove, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Holdsclaw, Jones of Craven, Jones of Orange, Kirby, Leffers, Lewis, Long, Masten, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Norman, Reagan, Reeves, Scales, Sherrill, Simpson, Smallwood, Speight, Stanford, Thompson, Ward, Watson, Whitfield, Wilson and Williams—52.

On Saturday, among the new bills we note in addition to those reported: By Mr. Harrington, to extend the powers of the corporation of Fayetteville.

Mr. Watson, for the better observance of the Sabbath, and the prevention of vice and immorality.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.

The Bill rejected by the Commons on Friday 74 to 31, reconsidered on Saturday, 52 to 48, again rejected on Monday (see our Reporter's letter) 55 to 34, was introduced by Mr. Williams of Caswell, and provided for completing the Road from Morganton to the French Broad river, near Asheville; the Road, when thus completed, to be located and continued towards the Paint Rock or Chattanooga, as the Directors of the Company should determine. The bill further provided that when one-third of the sum necessary to complete the Road to the French Broad should be subscribed and five per cent. paid in, the board of internal improvements should subscribe the remaining two-thirds,—the State payments to be made as follows: Not more than $50,000 during the year 1859, not more than $200,000 during the year 1860, and "for each year thereafter a sum not exceeding $300,000, until the bed of said Road from Morganton to the French Broad, near Asheville, is graded and ready for the iron to be laid down."

Before the vote was taken on Friday, speeches were made by Messrs. Norwood and Williams.

Mr. Norwood said he was constrained to vote against the bill, and entered into a history of the railroad. There was a distinct contract that the road was to be built in sections, and each section to be put in running order before another was commenced. He complained that they now come to have the restriction removed. He pointed out the danger of this bill, in giving no security that the State may not be involved to any amount the Engineers please. Mr. N. entered into a statement of a contract on this road taken by Mr. Fisher, President of the N. C. Railroad. He calculated the profits and shewed that Mr. F. would clear $109,000. He stated that $500 per mile was allowed for track laying, and one hand would lay a mile in three days. He asked how the State could stand such expenditure. He complained that Mr. Fisher had entered upon a contract of $570,000, without giving the slightest security. He acknowledged Mr. Fisher to be a gentleman of honor and character, but he felt it to be his duty to point out this censurable management.

Mr. Williams commented on Mr. Norwood's remarks relative to Mr. Fisher's contract. Mr. N. acknowleged that Mr. Fisher was an honorable man; then the fault of these fraudulent contracts, *if they be fraudulent*, lay with Governor Bragg and the Directors he had appointed. He defended Gov. Bragg from the imputation. He hoped the House would pass this compromise; he had drawn it up himself, and hoped it would heal the differences among his western friends.

Monday and Tuesday—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Feb. 15.

On yesterday, in the House, Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, introduced a resolution that a copy of the first two volumes of Hawks's History be purchased for each common school in the State—to be paid for out of the sale of escheats.

Mr. Morehead was glad it had been introduced. It was a History of which any State might be proud. He had learned that so far it had not paid expenses and that the publication would probably have to stop. Dr. Hawks could not spend his time, and he had already spent much of his substance, in getting up a work of its cost. It was the duty of the State to assist in aiding the completion of such a work. It was her duty to have her History brought to light when it would be so eloquently and so nobly done as by this child of the old North State.

Mr. McKay would state that the copyright of this work is not owned in New York as was asserted a few nights back.

Mr. Ransom hoped it would pass unanimously. The Geological Report had given us much reputation abroad. He knew of nothing which could raise us still higher in the list of nations than the completion and circulation of this History, written by a native of our State and one of the first men in the country, whose soul still clings to his native home with a son's devotion. He thought every member of the Legislature ought to feel proud to vote for such a resolution.

Mr. Ferebee heartily concurred in what had been said by the gentlemen preceding him. If the State would not extend aid by this means, rather than the publication of this History should stop he would be one of fifty to give a sum sufficient to have it completed. No State would have a better written or more accurate record of her past days. As to the cost of this work for each common school he had calculated that there were 2000 school districts in the State, and at $3, the price proposed, the amount would be $6000. A very wide difference between that and the figures of the gentleman from Brunswick.

Mr. Morehead remembered well years ago when the only History of the State was to be found at the University, and all he could learn of our History was from the current traditions and the tales of his father who was a revolutionary soldier. He wished every child of the present day to be well informed upon the many points of our history which all of us ought to be proud of. He wished all to know that here the first white man landed, here the first blood was shed for independence on the plains of Alamance, here was the first Declaration of Independence, and here the battle fought which decided the contest for freedom; and he knew that by no one would the tale be told more strikingly to the hearts of North Carolinians and in more polished language than by Dr. Hawks.

Mr. Bullock thought every North Carolinian ought to buy a copy of Hawks's History, but he was opposed to the State aiding any private enterprise. He said some gentlemen were very liberal in voting away money, but when Revenue Bills came to be passed they were against them.

Mr. Morehead replied to the insinuation respecting the Revenue Bill with much energy. If the gentleman wished to discuss that Revenue Bill he was ready to do so.

Mr. Caldwell of G. also spoke with ability and eloquence for its passage.

The resolution finally passed its 2d reading, yeas 74, nays 14. The rules were suspended and it passed 3d reading. (Gov. Morehead stated in course of debate that neither the author nor publishers knew anything of this resolution.)

The bill to amend charter of the Western Extension, so as to take off the section restrictions, was for the third time, and finally, rejected, by yeas 34, nays 55. The bill to amend charter of French Broad Railroad, so as to take off guage restrictions, was discussed and rejected, yeas 44, nays 46. It was reconsidered to-day, and again rejected, but by a much larger majority. So the secret circular has had no great effect.

The caucus nominees for Trustees of the University have been elected. But are those gentlemen, announced as elected, Trustees? It seems, from the report of the committee to superintend the election, that only 24 votes were cast in the Senate,—wanting two of a quorum. Mr. Outlaw raised the point in the House to-day, and made an able speech on it, but as every thing Democracy does is right, the majority of the House of course sustained the report of the committee,—from which it is due to Mr. Smith, one of them, to say he dissented.

A committee of conference was appointed on the Revenue bill; and also a committee has been appointed to report what shall be done with Deep River. Mr. Pitchford's bill concerning this work has, however, I learn, passed the Senate to-day, with some amendments.

Last night the bill to incorporate the Bank of North Carolina was taken up in the House and discussed and amended. It is awfully patched up. Mr. Ransom was for it; Mr. Smith against it. Mr. Caldwell of Guilford moved his State Imp. and Relief Bank bill as a substitute, and had the floor on it at the time of adjournment. It was to have come up this morning as unfinished business, but was crowded out, and comes up first thing to-night.

To-day the committee on Privileges and Elections made its report, which was ordered to be printed. A resolution, similar to Mr. Benbury's of last week, concerning our portion of the six million acres, was introduced and rejected. The question being upon a motion to reject, yeas 48, nays 41. Another resolution was then introduced, that the act giving six million of acres to the States is unconstitutional, &c. and that the Governor be instructed, should a portion be offered to North Carolina, to inform the President that her Legislature refuses to receive it. A motion was made to reject, and carried without a dissenting voice. (Curious consistency in Democracy.)

The rest of the session was taken up in matters I have mentioned. The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Lunatic Asylum:—John A. Taylor, Chas. C. Skinner, M. A. Bledsoe, W. L. Steele, D. T. Tayloe, J. B. Cherry, W. B. Cox, W. H. Harrison and S. E. Williams.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill from the House authorizing the Treasurer to make sale of State bonds to the amount of $1,360,000, to meet State liabilities passed and was ordered to be enrolled.

The homestead bill from the House passed 2d reading.

The House bill providing means for the Insane Asylum for the next two years, passed 3d reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill adopted to-day for Deep River, 21 to 20, authorises an appropriation of $95,000 for the Company's debts. If the works are sold, the State to bid $450,000, and to spend $50,000 per annum for 2 years in keeping the works up.

Allow me in this, which will probably be my last letter, to tender my thanks to the gentlemanly Postmaster at this place, G. T. Cooke, Esq., and his Clerks, Messrs. White and Joyner, for the many favors they have conferred upon me. No post office is better regulated.

I cannot get a perfect list of the Captions before the Standard publishes them. I have many of them, but I am so weak I can hardly get through what work I am obliged to do, or I would send you a written copy.

LATEST.—The Raleigh mail brings us no letter from our Reporter this morning.

We learn from our private letters, that the Bank Bill, known as Ransom's, drawn up by B. F. Moore, Esq., has passed the Commons and was pending yesterday in the Senate. Our friend writes that it will pass, and though much amended, it is believed to be a good charter.

Mr. Fisher has sent in a communication to the Legislature. At the time of writing it had not been read, and its contents were unknown, but it is supposed to be a reply to the report of the N. C. Railroad investigating Committee.

The Deep River Bill mentioned above as passing the Senate, has also passed the Commons, 50 to 47.

DR. HAWKS'S HISTORY, AGAIN.—We ought not to have been surprised, but indeed we were, at the news contained in our Reporter's letter, that the proposition to supply the Common Schools with the History, which had been *rejected* in the Commons by 75 to 33, was again brought up and *passed*, 74 to 14. The House of Commons would not have been consistent in its inconsistency, if it had not reversed its first decision. But the majority was so great, 75 to 33, that we thought it was conclusive, and that the proposition would never be heard of again. We have no idea that it has passed the Senate—probably it was not reached, as the Legislature, according to the Standard, was to adjourn this morning at 7 o'clock.

We must remove a misapprehension apparent from the debate. It is true that both the author and the publishers had been mortified and disappointed, when the 2d volume first appeared, at the repudiation somewhat extensively practiced by subscribers. But the work would not be stopped on account of any actual or apprehended loss by its publication. The author naturally felt reluctant to involve the publishers in further loss; but they were willing, if need be, to incur loss; and so obtained his consent to continue his "labor of love." He did not write, nor the publishers print, merely from considerations of pecuniary profit. Therefore the writing and priting will go on, whether 100 or 10,000 are sold. It gives us pleasure to repeat, however, that recently the prospect is that no money will be lost by the publishers, with or without a purchase for the Common Schools.

There is, therefore, no necessity for the generous (though to us somewhat humiliating) proposal of Mr. Ferebee.

One more word: We are amazed to hear, through Mr. McKay's remark, that any member of the Legislature (we know not who) could be so ignorant, (or so something worse,) as to tell the House of Commons that the copy-right of Hawks's History is owned in New York. If the member ever saw the book about which he spoke, he must have seen that the copy-right belongs to us.

FROM EUROPE.—The America has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 29th.

The apprehensions of war appear not to have subsided. The English government is said to have made another large contract for powder and cannon balls. And the French government was buying up horses, providing transports, &c.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News states that warlike preparations are going on so actively that the breaking out of hostilities would seem not a question of weeks, but days.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald, says:—"The opinion is now almost universal in Paris that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Europe, more momentous than any which has arisen since the wars of the first Empire. Among the lower classes the war feeling is stimulated by *La Presse* and *Le Siecle*, and is daily growing more intense."

Commercial.—Cotton has declined about ¼, in consequence of large arrivals at Liverpool. Sales of the week, 40,000 bales. Middling uplands, 6 7-16. Market closed quiet. Breadstuffs dull.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Hunter spoke on the Tariff projects. He said that the present tariff had answered the expectations of its friends. He differed from the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, in their plans for raising the revenue; and was opposed to disturbing the tariff, as being unwise and inexpedient.

On Tuesday, the bill for the acquisition of Cuba was again taken up. Mr. Crittenden spoke in favor of the acquisition by treaty, but regarded the present as a highly unpropitious time, and believed that the plan of the President must prove unsuccessful.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Phelps, of Mo., asked leave to introduce a bill extending the treasury notes two years, which was refused by a vote of 87 to 111. The whole of the Pennsylvania delegation and the Republicans and Americans voted negatively. This is considered indicative of a combined effort to force a modification of the tariff, so as to produce revenue sufficient to cancel the existing debt of the country.

The discussion of the tariff progressed until adjournment.

On Tuesday nothing of importance. On Tuesday night, Mr. Morris of Illinois, made a fierce attack on the Administration. He charged the Federal officers in Illinois with corruption. Complained that the good and true Democrats have been proscribed for their devotion to the fundamental principles of the party and refusing to yield a blind obedience to executive tyranny, while those appointed in their places were more fit for prisons than responsible stations.

Mr. Boyce of S. C. spoke against the acquisition of Cuba.

RECONCILING INCONGRUITIES.—We have many a time pondered over the fact, which *is* a fact beyond all contradiction, that many of the leading democrats in our State as elsewhere, were and are the most exclusive aristocrats. A writer in the Wilmington Journal admits the fact, but draws a distinction between "political democracy" and "social democracy," arguing that a political democrat may very well be, and he rather thinks ought to be, an aristocrat socially. He takes for his text this remark which he heard used in the street, by and to persons whom he did not know: "Pshaw! he's no democrat, he's the proudest man in Wilmington." And the writer says, "Social democracy is the *sans culbotte-ism* of the French Revolution, commencing with the leveling of all recognised land-marks in society, and ending in lawless and chaotic confusion; that whose motto was "one man as good as another," its coat of arms a guillotine."

The writer thinks that political democracy is a very different sort of thing. But is it? If it have two faces, yea. Not otherwise. But it is certainly a labor of love for a democrat thus to attempt to reconcile the inconsistency between the name and the principles of the leaders of his party. As well tell us that a man may be a cheat and an honest man at the same moment.

P. S. By a singular coincidence, a few hours after the above had been put in type, a subscriber handed us the following most *apropos* lines:—

REPUBLICAN ARISTOCRACY.

BY J. G. SAXE.

Of all the notable things on earth,
The queerest one is pride of birth,
Among our "fierce Democracie!"
A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save from sneers—
Not even a couple of rotten Peers—
A thing for laughter, fleers and jeers,
Is American aristocracy!

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend,
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the farther end
By some plebeian vocation!
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine,
That plagued some worthy relation!

Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Don't be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station!
Don't be proud and turn up your nose,
At poorer people in plainer clo'es,
But learn for the sake of your soul's repose,
That wealth's a bubble that comes—and goes!
And that all proud flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to invitation.

Oregon a State.—The House of Representatives has passed, without amendment, the bill of the Senate providing for the admission of Oregon as a State into the Union, 114 to 103. Twenty States have now been added to the original thirteen of which the confederacy was first constituted; and the number has now grown to thirty-three. With the census of 1860, the political power of the Union, pursuing the course of the star empire, will pass away to the West.

Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Branch, Craige, Ruffin, and Winslow voted for the bill; and Messrs. Gilmer, Scales, Shaw, and Vance against it.

Gen. Joseph Lane, one of the Senators elect, is a North Carolinian.

Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad.—We learn that the President of this road is now at the North for the purpose of buying the iron for a part of the track, and a locomotive. It is contemplated to complete, as soon as possible, twenty-five miles of the Road from Wilmington this way, and twenty-five miles from this place towards Lincolnton. The friends of the Road are now sanguine of success, and work will progress until completed.
Charlotte Democrat.

MR. CRITTENDEN ON CUBA.

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Crittenden spoke at some length on the Thirty Million Bill. After alluding to the tenacity with which Spain clung to the island of Cuba, he proceeded to mark the indications which served to show that the present was a most unpropitious season for renewing our efforts to obtain the cession. How had the declarations of the President's message in this regard been received even in oppressed and provincial Cuba? With murmurs of dissent. How had they been received in Spain? With unequivocal and formal expressions of opposition on the part of the Government. How was the proposition regarded by France and England? With a disfavor which was believed to be rather increased than diminished since the day on which they proposed the tripartite treaty against its acquisition by themselves in common with the United States. Still the President might be hoping for some powerful influence and agency by which he was to overcome all these difficulties. If so, let him go on upon his own responsibility to negotiate. If he should succeed, he would give him all the credit and glory; he would have done something, at least, for the good of his country. The President had a right, if he could, to obtain from Spain the cession of Cuba; and if he succeeded in making a suitable and satisfactory treaty he would distinguish his Administration.

Mr. Crittenden then, turning to home interests and policy, said:—

"He would inquire next as to whether the time chosen for the negotiation was propitious as regards this country. It was anticipated on all sides that a high price must be paid. Spain had once refused a hundred millions, and since that time the rise in the value of property had been very great. What were they prepared to bid for Cuba when they got fairly engaged in making the bargain? He had heard two hundred millions intimated; it would be a good bargain at that; it might be more, and probably could not be less. How are we to pay that price? We are obliged to go into debt to support our own household. Our Treasury chest renders a mournful sound when we knock upon it and ask for two hundred millions of dollars. It returns a funereal response. The Treasury is empty; the revenue is empty; the revenue is diminished; our expenses are increasing; and we are already largely in debt. The Government spent last year eighty-one millions; this year the expenditures are likely to reach a hundred millions. It did not strike him, therefore, as a remarkably convenient time to make a treaty of this kind, involving the payment of a sum the interest of which at five per cent. would be ten millions a year. It would entail a debt upon our posterity for an interminable period. A debt of two hundred millions would be, he feared, a constantly accumulating one, and might prove the foundation of a permanent national debt.

"But this was not all. It was once the policy of this nation to preserve the kindest relations with all the Governments of Central and South America, and they had succeeded in preserving that policy. The speeches of Henry Clay in sympathy with the struggling nationalities of this continent were read at the head of their armies, and hailed with enthusiastic shouts, and the name and example of this Republic was for many years cherished with love and respect. How was all this lost? The struggle was whether this continent should fall under the European or the American system of policy, and in this struggle all the South American Republics were with us, seeking our counsel and protection. But now there is not a State where we do not find enemies. Our citizens, seem to be every where assailed. How had we thus lost the hearts of the nations? Every where we were gathering up quarrels, and claims of our citizens were found against every nation from the Fejee Islands to the Spanish throne. We were rapidly coming to the summary process of collection in which no Congress was to examine into the character of the claims, but our frigates were to go about demanding payment at the mouth of the cannon. These specks of war darkening the horizon did not promise progress and prosperity of the revenue. Fighting might be a luxury, but it was expensive.

"In view of this state of facts Congress was about to be called upon to pass a bill "to authorize the President of the United States to use the public forces of the United States in the cases therein specified." The cases therein specified were Mexico and certain States of Central and South America. The President was to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and redress all cases of lawless violence, and to use the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose at his discretion. The Constitution gave Congress alone the power to make war; but this bill delegated that power to the President. It was subverting the whole system of Government. Could they abrogate the power which the people had given to them as their trustee? It was true the power was limited to certain weak States. There seemed to be a safe understanding with the framers of the policy that it would not be applicable to large States, where trouble and resistance might be anticipated but they could safely lord it over the heads of the weak sovereignties.

"We can settle our accounts with them, and make them pay our own balances. This was petty tyranny over the small and weak, and violation of the spirit of our Constitution. This country should not assail the weak and let the great and powerful escape. In this connexion, Mr. Crittenden spoke of the Paraguay expedition, censuring the policy which had sent it forth against a semi-barbarous chieftain, who, he ventured to say, in point of military prowess might well be compared to John Ross, the Cherokee chief. It was a spectacle to all the nations, who would learn from it that the American Republic is in a great passion. He was for all the progress which is consistent with conservatism, and of so much of conservatism as is consistent with progress. "Hasten on slowly" was the best maxim, though he feared in this day it had an "old fogie" sound.

"Another violation of the peace was proposed in the President's proposition to seize Sonora and Chihuahua from Mexico, under pretence of guarding Arizona. Why not defend our frontiers from our own borders? Arizona was almost an uninhabited wilderness; and as to the old common law complaint of a trespasser entering the enclosure and treading down the grass, God knows there is mighty little grass to trample in that territory. If the ambition of the nation prompted it to violations of right, he hoped it would be for something better than petty stealing along our borders.

"But to return to the subject of Cuba. He feared the President, after the Ostend manifesto, was not exactly the best man to undertake that delicate negotiation. He utterly repudiated the doctrine of that document. Still he would bid the President God speed in his work. He required no legislation to enable him to negotiate, and when he had formed a proper treaty, votes would not be wanting in the Senate to ratify it. That was the only proper way of forming treaties. But this bill proposed to give the President thirty millions, to be paid when Spain should ratify the treaty and before the Senate has even seen it. That was his difficulty. He saw no exigency requiring this unusual course. In the case of Louisiana there was some exigency, but the circumstances were entirely different. It was necessary to act promptly then, for if the country remained in the hands of Napoleon it would be liable to be seized by an English fleet. The case of the treaty with Mexico was also an exceptional one. There was danger that soon there would be no Government to negotiate with, and in fact the United States had to hold Mexico up long enough to enable her to sign the treaty. Besides it was well known that the treaty would be dictated by our own Government, and therefore could scarcely fail to be satisfactory. He had every confidence in the personal integrity of the President, but they were dealing with considerations far beyond that. There was no exigency requiring them to place this large sum in his hands, beyond the usual safeguards of the Treasury. Why not as well make a permanent appropriation to enable him to negotiate advantageous treaties with any nation? He granted all that was said of the acquisition of Cuba, but he said negotiate for it in the ordinary way.

"It would be a dangerous infringement upon the treaty-making power of the Government, which they had no right to tolerate. They would lay themselves liable to coercion from the fact that if they failed to ratify the treaty they would lose thirty millions of the people's money. Suppose the treaty should provide that Cuba should come at once into the Union and settle its form of government, would Senators be prepared for that? Sooner than ratify an improper treaty he would forfeit the money. He, for one, would think it the best policy for Cuba to maintain an independent government, enjoying the advantages of free intercourse with us and our protection.

"He objected to granting this money to the President because he would preserve his robes of office pure, unspotted, and above suspicion. He would be accused of misapplying the money. Was it to be used for any purpose of corruption? He regarded the whole scheme as a magnificent delusion—as the political fireworks of the Administration, to give a new hue and complexion. It was all a piece of fanfaronade, and nothing more. The scheme would eventually burst like a bubble. Cuba would ultimately come to us of its own accord, and it was hardly worth two hundred millions to relieve their impatience. There was much to be done to develop the resources and promote the progress of our own country, and Government would do better to turn its attention to these things than to engage in these impracticable schemes abroad."

The March of Empire.—When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, seventy years ago, the man who should have been bold enough to predict the enormous expansion of teritory over which it would rule, in that space of time, would have been set down as a dreamer scarcely less wild than he of the Wonderful Gongs. We were, then, thirteen States; we are now thirty-three. We had then a population of four million; we are now thirty millions strong. So rapidly have we advanced, that at least one half our people know not how many territories we have, nor where they are situated. In order to post up such as are ignorant upon this head, we subjoin the following:

Dacotah—Does anybody know where Dacotah is? We confess we did not until the other day. A gentleman of our acquaintance told us he once heard a dicussion between two persons in a Western bar-room, of the question, whether Cicero was a man or a book, one of them affirming vehemently that it was a book for he had seen it. So we had thought that Dacotah was a book, for we were certain of having seen it. We now learn that it is a Territory lying exactly west of Minnesota Territory. When the State of Minnesota was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the territory. That which lies east of this line is the State of Minnesota; that which lies west, is the Territory of Dacotah. It is still unorganized.

Nevada is the western half of Utah. It lies between Salt Lake and California.

Laramie is called after the fort of that name. It is in the Western part of Nebraska.

Arizona is composed of the Mesilla Valley purchase, the southern part of New Mexico.

Ontonagon, or Superior, is the country lying between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan.

Colona is taken in a great part from Kansas. Portions of it, however, are cut out of Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico. It includes the gold regions of Pike's Peak, and Cherry Creek. It is larger than this State by more than one half, containing at least 120,000 square miles. In all this vast region there are not two thousand inhabitants.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Cuba Scheme at the South.—A gentleman who has recently spent some time in Cuba, writes to the New Orleans *Picayune* that *forty times* the thirty millions asked for by the President, would not much facilitate the purchase of Cuba under present circumstances. Hs doubts, moreover, whether any portion of this country except the *Northern commercial States*, is greatly interested in its acquisition, and thinks that it would be injurious rather than beneficial to the South. With the exception of American residents in Cuba, and exiles or political malcontents in this country, the people of the Island are decidedly opposed to annexation to the United States.

Roman Catholicism in the United States.—The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, for 1859, states that in 1808, there were in the United States 2 bishops, 64 priests, and 80 churches, that is, church edifices. Ten years later there were 10 bishops, 232 priests, and 230 churches. At the close of the next decade there were 17 bishops, 432 priests, 907 churches. At the present time there are 45 bishops, 2,108 priests, and 2,324 churches. The compilers of the Almanac refrain from estimating the Roman Catholic population of the United States, on account of the "intrinsic difficulties" which the subject presents; but an estimate of 800 members to each church would give 1,867,200 as the Romish population of the U. S.

The Anglo-Prussian Princess.—The *America* brought intelligence that Queen Victoria is a grandmother. The Princess Frederick William, of Prussia, was safely delivered of a *son* on Thursday the 27th of January. The news of the event reached the Queen of England, at Windsor Castle, in six minutes after its occurrence in Berlin. Demonstrations of rejoicing took place at Windsor and at Berlin.

The English papers have congratulatory leaders on the event, as tending to strengthen the bonds uniting England and Prussia, and thereby assisting the peace of Europe.

Population of Louisiana.—The population of Louisiana, ascertained by a census taken last year, is 629,876, being an increase of 113,116 over the total of the year 1850. Of the present number there are 311,217 whites, increase 55,726; 18,005 free colored, increase 623; 300,574 slaves, increase 52,765. The population of the city of New Orleans is 117,224.

University of the South.—A letter from Bishop Polk, informs the Winchester *Home Journal*, that he and Bishop Elliott have begun the work of raising the endowment fund for the University of the South, and are meeting with the most decided encouragement. In one week over $75,000 was subscribed.

The far-famed Ætna Fire Insurance Company, at Hartford, Conn., notwithstanding all the money which it has made for the stockholders, has paid out since its organization, for losses, over eleven millions of dollars.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 17.

The *Prince Albert*, with Liverpool dates to the fifth, arrived to-day.

Parliament had been opened. The Queen's speech was non-committal and silent on the subject of war; which had caused a decline of funds in Paris.

The London *Times* threatens force against Mexico.

War rumors continued, but were contradicted.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Sales of cotton for the week 62,000 bales. Uplands advanced an eighth. Mobile and Orleans 1-16. Closed quiet. Stock in port 423,000 bales, including 362,000 American. Breadstuffs firm and quiet. Flour dull but firm. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn firm. Provisions firm. Rosin heavy, but slightly lower, owing to the large arrivals—Common 5s. a 5s. 3d. Spirits turpentine dull at 39½.

Trinity (late Normal) College.—The N. C. Advocate publishes the amended charter of this institution. The Trustees are J. A. Gilmer, C. F. Deems, J. M. Leach, R. T. Heflin, Joseph Johnson, W. L. Steele, S. G. Coffin, B. Craven, James Leach, D. B. Nicholson, Ahi Robbins, John B. Troy, J. W. Thomas, J. H. Robbins, N. H. D. Wilson, J. P. H. Russ, M. W. Leach, B. F. Steed, J. M. Garrett, W. Barringer, K. Johnson, L. M. Leach, J. E. Williamson, L. Blackmer, W. Closs, N. F. Reid, I. T. Wyche, J. C. Blocker, J. B. Beckwith, J. W. Tucker, W. H. Bobbitt, W. S. G. Andrews, H. Lilly, S. D. Wallace, T. W. Harris, H. B. Short.

All vacancies are to be filled by the N. C. Conference. But the Conference can only elect those recommended by a majority of the Trustees at a regular meeting.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund are directed to loan to the Trustees of Trinity College $10,000 at six per cent interest, to be paid semi-annually, upon said Trustees giving bond and good security for the same.

Wake Forest.—Our esteemed fellow-townsman, Dr. Edward Warren, has been selected by the students of Wake Forest College to deliver the annual address at that place at the ensuing commencement.—*Edenton Express.*

The Matrimonial Market.—The Charlotte Democrat gives a statement of the number of marriage licenses issued by the County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County, for each year since 1850. We take the last three, as tending to show the intimate relation between matrimony and the state of the *other* money market—thus 1856, with flush times and a heavy head of steam on summed up 116 licenses; 1857 being precarious and ending with a big crisis, fell suddenly to 80, being low-water mark; 1858, with a better feeling towards the close, footed up 96 licenses, with a firmer feeling. 1859, if Cotton keeps up and crinoline don't expand more than fifty per cent., may make such showing as will sweep all manner of fish into the net.—*Wil. Herald.*

GUANO.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Feb'y 17 89-1iw

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SONS
Feb'y 17 89-1tf

Flower Seeds.

A SMALL supply of choice Flower Seeds.
—ALSO—
A large supply of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 16 89-

TEAS.

BLACK and GREEN TEAS. Just received by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 16 89

Five Dollars Reward.

ON the 5th inst., my bound Apprentice Boy, named NEILL HENRY GIBBS, left my house and went in the direction of South Carolina. All persons are forewarned from harboring him, as I will not be responsible for his conduct. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me. L. H. GODWIN.
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, Feb 15 89-1t*2t

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Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
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Jan'y 10 78tf

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A WEEKLY publication of Sheet Music, suitable for the players and singers of the Home circle, and consisting of sixteen pages full folio size, stitched in a handsome cover. It contains all the popular dances of the day; arrangements from the most favorite operas; scenes, songs, ballads, airs, &c. An abundant supply of every thing that the popular taste demands; never too difficult, always instructive, and ever fresh and delightful.

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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND

is published weekly, price 10 cents, and may be ordered from any bookseller or periodical dealer. It will be sent direct from the office of publication at the following rates, yearly $5; half year $2 50; Clubs, 3 copies, $14; 6 copies $26; 10 copies $40 per year; at same rates for half year. No subscription taken for less than 6 months, payable in advance.

Office of "Our Musical Friend," 13 Frankfort Street, New York.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Proprietors.
Jan 26, 1859 83-1lm

The New York Ledger, Feb. 26.
Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

CAPTIONS OF THE LAWS,

Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the Session of 1858–'9.

ACTS.

1. An act entitled Revenue. Provides for a new valuation of real estate. Taxes as follows: Real property, with the improvements thereon, 20 cents on $100 of value; taxable polls 80 cents; toll gate on a turnpike road, and toll bridge, 5 per cent. on gross receipts, and gate across a highway, $15; ferry, 1 per cent. on receipts; stud-horse or jackass, let to mares, $6, unless the highest price demanded for the season shall exceed that sum, then the amount thus demanded shall be paid. Every dollar of net interest, on capital invested in steam vessels of twenty tons burden or upwards, or in shares in any bank or other incorporation or trading company, four cents; every note shaver, or person who buys any note or notes, bond or bonds made by individuals, ten per cent on the aggregate amount of profits, in addition to the tax on interest. No deduction from the profits in consequence of any losses sustained; buying and selling slaves, whether in or out of the State, one-half of one per cent on am't of all purchases; every person not a regular trader in slaves, who may buy a slave or slaves to sell again, one-half of one per cent on amount of purchases; every carriage, buggy or other vehicle kept for pleasure or for the conveyance of persons, of the value of fifty dollars or upwards, 1 pr cent on its value; all gold and silver plate and gold and silver plated ware, and jewelry worn by males, including watch chains, seals and keys, when collectively of greater value than $25, 1 per cent on their entire value; every watch in use, 1 per cent on the value; watches worn by ladies exempt; every harp in use, $2 50; piano in use, $1 50; dirk, bowie-knife, pistol, sword-cane, dirk-cane and rifle-cane, used or worn at any time during the year, $1 25; arms used for mustering exempt. Every resident surgeon dentist, physician, lawyer; portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist, or other person taking likenesses of the human face; commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and auctioneer; State and county officer, and person in the employment of incorporated or private companies, societies, institutions or individuals, and every other person, (except ministers of the gospel and Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts) whose annual total receipts and income, in practice, salary, fees, wages, perquisites and emoluments, amount to, or are worth $500 or upwards, 1 per cent on such total receipts and income; every resident of the State that brings into this State, or buys from a non-resident, whether by sample or otherwise, spiritous liquors, wines or cordials for the purpose of sale, 10 per cent on amount of purchases; every person that buys to sell again, spiritous liquors, wines or cordials from the maker in this State, his agent, factor or commission merchant, five per cent on purchases; real and personal estate, above the value of one hundred dollars, which shall descend to any collateral relation, if such collateral relation be a brother or sister, 1 per cent; if a brother or sister of father or mother of deceased, or child of such brother or sister, 2 per cent; a more remote relation, or the devisee or legatee be a stranger, 3 per cent; taxable free negroes shall be listed and tax paid by owner of land on which they reside; every company of circus riders, or exhibiters of animals, $75 for each county; every separate exhibition accompanying such performers or exhibiters, which cannot be seen without the payment of a separate charge, $15; stage or theatrical players, or persons performing feats of strength or agility, or exhibiting natural or artificial objects, except amateur performers, $20 for each county; itinerant singers, performers on musical instruments, dancers, or itinerant companies, who otherwise exhibit for the public amusement, $10 for each county; every insurance company incorporated by this State, except companies for mutual assurance, who take no policy out of the State, $100; every insurance company incorporated out of the State, $100 for each county in which an agency is established; every agency of a bank incorporated out of the State, $500; every money or exchange bond or note broker, private bank or agent of a foreign broker or banker, $300 for each office or place of business; express company, $10 for each county; every public billiard table, $125; private billiard table, $25; public bowling alley, $50; private bowling alley $10; livery stable $25; licensed retailer of spiritous liquors, wines or cordials, or retailer of malt liquors, $30. In addition to this, such retailer shall list the amount of liquors, &c., as required above, and pay the tax there imposed; every itinerant surgeon-dentist, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist, $10 for each county; such persons as have listed the receipts in their profession for the previous year, shall be exempt from this tax; every non-resident who shall purchase any slave in this State, shall be liable to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the amount of his purchase, and upon failure to pay such tax, shall forfeit $100, which shall be collected by the sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State; every non-resident who brings a slave into the State, and sells, shall pay one-half of one per cent on the amount of each sale effected. If he fail to pay this tax, the purchaser shall be liable for the same; playing cards, thirty-five cents per pack sold. Riding vehicles, manufactured out of this State, 1 pr ct on sales; every auctioneer, on all goods placed in his hands by a merchant resident in the State, or by a commission merchant, 1 pr ct on gross amount of sales, and if by itinerant traders, or such as are not residents of the State, 5 pr ct on gross am't of sales; every merchant, merchant tailor, jeweler, grocer, druggist, apothecary, produce dealer, commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and every other trader, who carries on the business of buying or selling goods, of whatsoever name or description, and who is not taxed on his purchases in some other paragraph of this schedule, one-half of 1 pr ct on the total am't of his purchases, whether made in or out of the State, for cash, or on credit: *Provided*, That articles the growth or manufacture of this State, if bought in the State, and also articles the growth or manufacture of adjoining States, if brought into this State for sale by the grower or manufacturer, shall not be required to be returned in the am't of purchases, but shall be exempt from taxation; every dealer in ready-made clothing (for males) 1¼ pr ct on total am't of purchases; every person who sells patent medicines or nostrums, 10 pr ct on am't of sales; every non-resident horse or mule drover, or person who receives horses or mules to sell for a non-resident, 1 pr ct on am't of each sale, due as soon as the sale is effected—and upon neglect to pay such tax, he shall pay $100. Every stud-horse or jackass let to mares for a price, belonging to a non-resident of the State, $10, unless the highest price demanded for the season shall exceed that sum, in which case the am't thus demanded shall be paid. Every person that peddles goods, either by land or water, not the growth or manufacture of this State, or any drugs, medicines or nostrums, shall first prove to the c'ty c't that he is a citizen of the U S, and is of good moral character, and shall have obtained from the court an order to the sheriff to grant him peddler's license, $40 tax: not more than one person shall peddle under one license; any person who temporarily carries on business as merchant in any public place, and then removes his goods, shall be deemed a peddler; nothing in this act shall prevent any person from selling live stock, vegetables, fruits, oysters, fish, books, charts, maps, or the articles of his own growth or manufacture. Every itinerant who puts up lightning-rods, or sells spiritous liquors, wines or cordials in quantities from one qt to one bbl, shall be liable to the same tax as peddlers; every company of gypsies, strolling company of persons who make a support by telling fortunes, pretending to tell fortunes, horse trading, tinkering or begging, $100 in each c'ty. Every corporation that might become incorporated under ch 26, Rev Code, but shall fail to do so and apply to Gen Ass'bly and obtain a special act of incorporation, or shall obtain an act to amend their charter, $25 for each act to incorporate or to amend; every non-resident broker one-fourth of 1 pr ct on all the exchange or specie drawn from the banks of this State—this am't to be retained and paid over by the cashiers. Each bank in this State, on the 1st Oct'r in each year, shall pay the following tax, to-wit: If the profits divided among the stockholders during the year amounted to not less than 6, and not more than 7 pr ct, one-half of 1 pr ct; if over 7 and not more than 8 pr ct, three-fourths of 1 pr ct; if more that 8 pr ct, 1 pr ct on the stock; every license to an attorney to practise law, $15; every marriage license, $1; every mortgage deed, marriage contract and deed in trust, made to secure debts or liabilities, $1; and every other deed conveying title to real estate where the consideration is $300 or upwards, 50 cents, payable to the clerk of the county court.

2 Concerning courts of pleas and quarter sessions for Duplin. [Gives the acting justices of the county power to call an extra term whenever, in their opinion, the business of the court requires it.]

3 To incorporate Shoal Creek Academy.

4 To incorporate Copper Hill Mining Co.

5 To incorporate Guilford Copper and Gold Mining Company.

6 To incorporate North State Copper and Gold Mining Company.

7 To prevent felling of timber in the waters of Tuckaho and Trent rivers.

8 To incorporate Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus.

9 To incorporate N. C. College, Cabarrus.

10 To amend charter of Lenoir, Caldwell.

11 Authorizing justices of Franklin to sell certain lands belonging to said county.

12 To incorporate Davenport Female College, Caldwell.

13 To enlarge powers of commissioners of Tarborough as to authorize fire company in said town.

14 To amend charter of Graham Institute.

15 To extend the corportion of Kinston.

16 To amend an act to authorize a branch of Tuckasege and Keowee Turnpike.

17 To amend an act, to incorporate Cheoe Turnpike Co.

18 To require clerks of Gen Ass to take oath of office.

19 To make husbands liable for debts of their dec'd wives.

20 To incorporate the Orange Guards.

21 To incorporate the Buckhorn Iron Co.

22 To amend 53d sec 9th chap Rev Code. [Provides such compensation as a majority of justices may allow, to justices appointed to take the tax lists.]

23 To amend an act, concerning the road from Reddie's river to the Tenn line.

24 To incorporate Whiteoak River Nav Co.

25 To restore jury trials in c'ty c'ts of Cleaveland.

26 To encourage planting oysters and clams.

27 To incorporate Arendell Hotel Company, in Morehead City. [Capital stock, $200,000.]

28 To cede to the U S jurisdiction over a tract of land in Raleigh, for courthouse and post office.

29 To incorporate the Pamplico Guards.

30 For relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the records of Pitt.

31 To improve road from Wilkesboro' to Jefferson.

32 To incorporate Cedar Falls Co, Randolph.

33 To repeal an act as to Chowan Cty Cts.

34 To incorporate Newbern Gaslight Co.

35 For relief of sureties of J Sikes, late Sh'ff of Union.

36 For protection of wild fowl in waters of Currituck.

37 To amend act to prevent cutting timber into rivers of Cherokee county.

38 To prohibit betting on elections. [Misdemeanor; fine and imprisonment.]

39 To extend time for registering grants, deeds, &c. (2 years.)

40 To amend act to create a Sinking Fund, so as to read "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, *or a majority of them.*"

41 To revive an act to authorize Wm R Abbott to cut a canal and make a road thereon.

42 To extend the limits of Statesville.

43 To amend charter of Little River Turnpike Co.

44 To provide for running and marking dividing line between N C and Va. Commissioners to make a survey of the line, and mark it with stone monuments, not exceeding five miles apart.

45 Concerning magistrates in Onslow and other counties. Twelve magistrates the powers of a majority, except in taxes and appropriations.

46 To authorize county Cts to collect wharfage at public wharf on Chowan river, near Colerain.

47 To provide for procuring evidence against keepers, owners and dealers of Faro banks, &c. Justices, mayors and judges may compel attendance and examine on oath, any person whom they have reason to believe has knowledge of any Faro bank, &c.

48 To extend power of New river Nav Co.

49 To incorporate Raleigh Gaslight Co.

50 To encourage formation of a uniform co in Wil'm'n.

51 To incorporate C F & Ocean steam Nav Co.

52 To amend 119th sec 34th chap of Rev Code. [Clerks, clerks and masters, sheriffs and other officers, wilfully neglecting their duties, to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and to be removed from office.]

53 To restore jury trials to county courts of Lincoln.

54 To incorporate Portis gold mining co in Franklin.

55 To incorporate Cowee Mining and Man co.

56 To establish Alleghany Ct'y; part of Ashe.

57 To incorporate Lake Landing Canal co.

58 To amend charter of Fairfield Canal co.

59 To incorporate Elm City Cadets, Newbern.

60 Requiring day of executing to be noted on justices process.

61 To permit Emily Hooper, of Liberia, to return to slavery.

62 To authorize adm of Caleb Klutts, late sheriff of Rowan, to collect arrears of taxes.

63 Laws and journals to be distributed by Sec of State in 50 days after delivery

64 To incorporate Warrenton Savings bank

65 To grant to a co lands covered by Hunter's creek lake, with authority to drain the same

66 To amend an act to incorporate Nantahala and Tuckasege Turnpike co

67 To incorporate Newbern Light Infantry

68 To incorporate Wilmington Hotel Co. [Capital $100,000]

69 Concerning jurors in Carteret and Jones

70 To incorporate the Dawson Steamboat Co

71 To incorporate McLendon's Creek Nav Co, Moore.

72 To incorporate Phœnix Mining Co, Guilford

73 To incorporate Carthage Lodge, No 181, A Y M.

74 To incorporate Jones co Male and Female Sem'ry.

75 To incorporate Transmontane College, Madison.

76 To incorporate Christian Gold Mining Co

77 To incorporate Newbern and Baltimore Steamship Co

78 To amend the charter of Normal College

79 To amend charter of Salem, Forsyth

81 To incorporate Jamestown, Guilford

82 To amend charter of Newton, Catawba

83 Auctioneers to be appointed by Commissioners of incorporated towns—where there is no incorporated town, county courts to appoint

84 To amend 19th sec of 59th chap Rev Code. Allows affidavit to be made before a clerk of the superior court

85 To alter time of holding Jones Ct'y Courts

86 For improvement of roads in Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey

87 To amend 2d sec 28th ch Rev Code. [Power to majority of justices to allow sheriff until first court after Dec 31, to make settlement]

88 To incorporate Long Acre Guards, Beaufort

89 To establish 113th regiment of N C Militia, Wilson.

90 To incorporate Salisbury Gaslight Co

91 To amend charter of Cheowee Turnpike Co

92 To authorize common enclosure of Person C'ty lands.

93 To amend charter of Oconalufta Turnpike Co

94 To incorporate the Oak City Savings Bank.

95 To incorporate Kenansville Female Seminary.

96 To amend charter of W. C. & R. R. Co.

97 To incorporate Goldsboro' Mutual Ins co.

98 Authorizing speci'l C'ty C'ts in Cumberland, Duplin and Craven

99 To open Pedee and Yadkin for passage of fish

100 To authorize Caldwell c'ty to sell lots in Lenoir

101 To authorize Roanoke Nav'n Co to discontinue use of canal around the grand falls, and to sell the real estate, water power, &c, between Gaston and Weldon

102 To authorize a toll bridge across the Yadkin near Jonesville

103 To abolish jury trials in c'y courts of Cherokee and Jackson

104 To incorporate Cherokee c'ty Turnpike Co

105 For better regulation of pilotage on the Cape Fear.

106 To aid the Western Railroad from Fayetteville to Coalfields

107 To incorporate Atlantic Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co

108 To prevent sale of spiritous liquors within two miles of Richlands Academy, Onslow

109 To incorporate Lincolnton Lodge, No 137, A Y M.

110 To amend act incorporating Kenansville

111 To incorporate Rutherford Academy, Burke c'ty

112 To incorporate Winston, Forsyth

113 To incorporate Tyan Coco Swamp Canal Co

114 To amend charter of Edenton

115 To incorporate Edenton Library Association

116 To incorporate High Point, Guilford

117 To extend the limits of Swannsboro'

118 To incorporate Pitt county Female Institute

119 To incorporate Tennessee Valley Turnpike Co

120 To incorporate Pollocksville Masonic Lodge, No 175, Jones c'ty

121 For better regulation of town of Beaufort

122 To incorporate Pleasant Grove Camp Ground, Union county

123 To amend charter of Elizabeth City

124 To repeal an act to abolish jury trials in cty cts of Polk.

125 To prevent sale of liquors at or near Davidson College.

126 To enable sureties of J D Abernathy, late sheriff of Duplin, to collect arrears of taxes.

127 To protect purchasers under judicial sales. [Any purchasers under judicial sale confirmed, where the title may be detained as security, deemed legal owner for all purposes of bringing suits for injuries after day of sale.]

128 To authorize Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Co, to run a road from Garysburg to Weldon

129 To amend acts relative to Tucksegee and Keowee Turnpike co

130 For encouragement of Fayetteville Light Infantry co. [Exempts members from Jury service.]

131 To incorporate Black Mountain Turnpike co

132 To amend Catawba College

133 Supplemental to act to establish Alleghaney Co.

134 To extend term of Rowan Superior Ct to 2 weeks.

135 To incorporate town of Lillington, New Hanover.

136 To amend charter of Yanceyville Plankroad Co.

137 To prevent felling of timber in waters of 2d, 3d, 4th, and Wither's Creeks, Rowan

138 To incorporate Baltimore and Montgomery Mining Co

139 To extend time of perfecting titles to land heretofore entered to Jan. 1, 1861

140 To incorporate Alamance Goldmining and Man Company

142 Concerning minor children. [Gives the judge or court discretionary power as to who shall have custody of such minors and for what time.]

143 To amend charter of Wil and Man Railroad

144 To incorporate Salem Mutual Insurance Co

145 To improve road from Elkin Factory, Surry, to Vannoy's mill, Wilkes.

146 To change time for holding Forsyth county Cts. [to the first Mondays of June, Sept, Dec, and March]

147 To incorporate Jonesville Male and Female High Schools, Yadkin

148 To amend charter of the Western N C Railroad [Provides for a survey through valleys of Pigeon and Tuckasega rivers, &c.]

149 To amend charter of N C Mutual Ins Co.

150 Concerning town of Trenton, Jones county

151 To enlarge powers of married women in certain cases. [Provides for settlement of personal property of wife in certain cases.]

152 To cede to the U S jurisdiction over sites of light houses and beacons on Albemarle and Chesapeake canal

153 To incorporate Holsey Mining and Smelting Co

154 To incorporate Montgomery Mining Co

155 To incorporate Way-ye-hutta Mining & Manufacturing Co

156 To incorporate Potosi Mining and Manufacturing Co.

157 To amend charter of Goldboro,' and to extend its limits

158 To incorporate Rockingham Coalfields Railroad [From Danville, Va, to the Coalfields in Rockingham]

159 Concerning C F & D R Improvement. [In case of a sale of said improvement the Governor to purchase at a cost not exceeding $450,000. $50,000 a year for two years to keep up the works, in case of purchase. Former liens on the works, of $65,000, to be paid to the State. Former expenditures by the State to be deducted from the purchase money.]

160 To incorporate Gold Hill, Rowan

161 To extend limits of Williamston

162 To establish the Bank of Commerce at Newbern, capital of $600,000. Branch at Goldsborough

163 To appoint a tax collector in Robeson and Pitt

164 For better security of titles to land and other property

165 To incorporate Lower Little river and Cross Creek Nav Co

166 To incorporate Howard Relief Fire Engine Co, Wilmington

167 To amend act to establish a Superior Court in Harnett

168 To incorporate town of Leicester, Buncombe.

169 To incorporate Mechanics' and Farmer's Institute, Asheville

170 To incorporate Bascom College, Buncombe

171 To appoint a special magistrate for Rowan

172 To limit powers of constables in Cherokee and Robeson

173 To amend charter of Charlotte

174 To amend act supplemental to act to establish Harnett

175 To amend act relative to a road from Brownsford, on the Yadkin, Wilkes

176 To change No of 107th Reg't, Watauga, to No 6

177 In favor of certain enterers of Cherokee lands

178 Concerning Common Schools

179 Concerning the powers of the C'ty Courts

180 To repeal portion of 9th sec of 70th ch Revise Code, entitled militia

181 To amend charter of Charlotte and Taylorsville Plankroad

182 To increase pay of witnesses in Lenoir county

183 To prevent obstructions in Swift C'k, Edgecombe

184 To lay off two roads in McDowell and Yancey

185 To amend sec 17, ch 119, of Rev Code, entitled Wills and Testaments

186 To facilitate collection of taxes on real estate

187 To pay jurors in Jackson county

188 To prevent sale of spiritous liquors to free persons of color

189 To incorporate Washington Gaslight Company

190 To repeal an act to lay off a road in Davie and Davidson, and to establish a ferry across Yadkin river

191 To revive charter of a railroad from Beaufort harbor to Fayetteville

192 To further regulate inspectors of flour

193 To incorporate the Coal Mining Company

194 To provide for *feme covert* lunatics abandoned by husbands

195 To incorporate Fayetteville N C Savings Bank

196 For the relief of Common School District, No 2, Orange, and No 20, Wake

197 To incorporate Carolina City Steam Nav Co

198 To incorporate Mars Hill College, Madison co

199 Concerning the town of Wilmington

200 To amend charter of the Bank of Cape Fear

201 To incorporate the Lizzardale Copper Co

202 To authorize the incorporation of companies for agricultural or grazing purposes

203 To incorporate Old Topsail St'mboat Nav Co.

204

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—A Western Editor has said, that after spending a week in the court house on a jury he was all the time afraid he should cheat somebody. That must have been in a region less honest and enlightened than ours; for one of us spent the last week on the jury, and he closed the labor with better impressions of human nature, of the Law, its Administrator, and its adjuncts of Attorneys, Jurors and Officers, than he ever had before. It is not a pleasant duty to serve on a jury, especially on important cases—and all cases are important to some one or to the community—but the duty is relieved of much of its unpleasantness by an exceedingly courteous and prompt Judge, such as we had on the Bench here, by an equally courteous and able Bar, whose arguments would have done credit to any forum, and by intelligent associates on the jury. We can hardly say therefore that we grudge the time thus abstracted from our own affairs.

The most important case before the Court was that of Thos. R. Underwood vs. Jos. Stewart, which from its very peculiar character deserves more than a passing notice. The material facts were, that on the 19th of April 1855, the defendant and two others, coming to market with a wagon from Harnett county, camped on the road side, 7 miles from Fayetteville, on the plaintiff's possessions at "Mary's Garden;" they built a fire and cooked their supper; in the morning, between daylight and sun-rise, they renewed the fire to cook their breakfast. These fires were made of a piece of pine wood some three feet long and of such small limbs of dead pine tops as they could break off with their hands, having no axe along. When they arrived at night and when they departed in the morning, they raked up with their feet the pine straw for a space of from 4 to 6 feet all around the fire. They left about a small hat-full of embers and coals from the small pine limbs, which, with the remains of the piece of wood, about 18 inches long, they covered up with the ashes. When they departed it was quite calm; but there had been a drought of five or six weeks' continuance, during which it was usual for the nights and mornings to be calm and for the wind to rise during the day. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the wind began to rise, but did not affect this smouldering fire till about 10 o'clock, nor did the fire spread until 12 or 1 o'clock, when the wind had increased to a furious gale, and scattered coals and sparks even as high as the tree tops. A number of persons were near: ran to the spot and endeavored to arrest the fire, which was spreading among the wire grass, the pine straw, and the dead pine tops; but in a very short time it reached the plaintiff's buildings, finished and unfinished, which were of an elegant and costly description, swept them away, leaped into his woods, and destroyed the fences, timber and turpentine boxes on several hundred acres of land, spreading to the distance of 3 or 4 miles within an hour. It was proven that the plaintiff had seen the smoke of the camp fire during the morning, and had afterwards admitted that if he had thought there was any danger he could easily have put it out; and that various other persons in and about the little village had either seen the smoke or had had their attention called to it; one of these had been ploughing within about 100 feet of it all the morning, and was the first to cry fire and reach the spot when the wind scattered it.

The camp was in a sunken sandy spot, on which was a good deal of wire grass and pine straw. About 30 feet, according to some witnesses, and about 75 to 90 feet, according to others, from the fire, lay scattered about the tops of pine trees which had been cut down six months previously. These were on fire when the cry of fire was raised.

The right of the defendant to camp on the plaintiff's land was conceded, by bringing an "action on the case," and not for trespass. The question was, did the defendant use proper precaution, considering the state of the weather, and the proximity of the plaintiff's possessions, when he left the fire thus covered up; when he might have extinguished it by a bucket of water from a well about 80 yards distant.

The damages claimed were $8,511, and interest if the Jury pleased.

The case was very ably and earnestly argued by Messrs. B. Fuller, J. A. Spears and A. R. Kelly, for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. Jas. Banks, Neill McKay and Wm. B. Wright, for the defendant. A great many authorities were cited on the general principle of negligence, which was admitted on all hands to be one of exceeding difficulty, and which no court or author had ever been able to define with precision. As every case must necessarily, therefore, be settled upon its own state of facts, and as the question is one affecting the interests of both wagoners and landowners, we have asked and obtained the permission of Judge Heath to give the following abstract of his charge:—

"The present is an *action on the case*, for negligently managing a fire on the plaintiff's land, whereon the defendant, with others, had camped, whereby, it was alleged, the fire had communicated to plaintiff's property, and had burned a large amount thereof, consisting of houses and personal property. Much has been said, as to whether this was a proper place to camp: as to this question, as the action is case for the consequential damages, and not trespass for the entry, you need not inquire; and for the same reason you need not inquire whether or not the place camped on by the defendant and others, with their horses and wagons, was or was not a "common camping ground." Both questions are immaterial to the issues, and need not, though much discussed, be considered by you. The plaintiff is not entitled to recover because of the *entry merely;* the defendant is to be considered as rightfully in possession, but is entitled to no immunity for any negligent act, whereby the plaintiff may have been injured.

You will consider the issues involved in the case which I shall present to you:

First: Were the losses of the plaintiff occasioned by the fire kindled on his premises, by the defendant, or the defendant and others, on the 19th or 20th of April 1855? If satisfied of this, then you have advanced one stage in the cause: if not so satisfied, then the case is at an end, and defendant is entitled to your verdict and you will find the issues in his favor.

Second: If satisfied the loss was occasioned by the fire kindled by defendant, or defendant and others, communicating to, and destroying, the plaintiff's property: that the fire thus kindled was left, by him or them, on the morning of the 20th of April, with dry trash, and pine straw raked away to not more than 6 or 8 feet, from around it: that when thus left, there was a hat-full of live coals and embers: that down dry trees, or dry tree tops, were within 30 or less feet of the camping ground: that there was dry pine straw and trash on the ground, extending from the trees or tops to within 6 or 7 feet of the fire: that it was a dry time, and had been so, for some weeks: that high winds had been prevalent, for some weeks, during the day time, and might reasonably be expected, from the season of the year, to continue to prevail: and did so continue to prevail; and the fire was communicated, and the property was destroyed thereby, then, the Court charges you, there was negligence on the part of the defendant, and the plaintiff is entitled to your verdict.

Third: If the dry pine trees, and dry tree tops, were at the further distance of 30 or 40 yards, and dry trash and pine straw extending from them up to within 6 or 7 feet of the fire, and the other circumstances, before alluded to, existed, and the fire was thereby communicated to the property, and the property was destroyed thereby, then there was negligence on the part of the defendant, and the plaintiff is entitled to your verdict.

Fourth: If the destruction was occasioned, under the circumstances alluded to, by a sudden and violent tempest of wind, not reasonably to be anticipated, and would not otherwise have occurred, then the defendant is not liable, and your verdict should be for him.

Fifth: As to the measure of damages: If the plaintiff recover, he is entitled to recover the value of the personal property destroyed, and the value of the buildings destroyed,—not the value of necessary buildings—not the value of such buildings as *you* would have placed on the premises—but the value of such buildings as *were* on the premises and *were destroyed*. One has a right to erect a splendid mansion and extensive outbuildings on his premises; to fill his house with statuary and paintings, and it does not lie in the mouth of one who destroys all by his carelessness and neglect, to say, "you have built too extensively; you have beautified and adorned too much: I shall pay only for ordinary and plain houses and for no ornaments." The Law will compel him to pay the damages sustained."

The Jury in a very few minutes brought in a verdict for the defendant.

On Saturday morning a motion was made for a new trial, but owing to the crowded state of the docket and consequent want of time to hear an argument on the motion, a decision was postponed till Monday of the regular Term of May.

LIST OF ACTS.—We copy from the Standard of the 19th inst., the Titles of Acts and Resolutions passed at the late session of the Legislature. The list filled near six columns in the Standard, and to reduce it to three in the Observer, we have only omitted unnecessary words. No act is omitted, except in two cases where the same act was repeated twice.

The reader will be struck with the unimportance of the acts and resolutions. It requires careful search to find the grain of wheat in the bushel of chaff.

THE N. C. RAILROAD.—We have received the Report of Senator Worth, Chairman of the Investigating Committee on the condition and management of the N. C. Railroad, and would have presented the material facts in to-day's Observer, but for a press of matter and other engagements. We are sorry to say, that the Report discloses a state of things indefensible in many particulars, and inconsistent with the seemingly frank and manly statements of Mr. Fisher. Not the least unpleasant aspect in which the matter is presented by the Report, is the withdrawal of the Company's books from the possession of the committee, without its knowledge or consent, and the final refusal of the President to appear before the committee on its summons.

We are glad to say that the fact of large net profits is not disputed, leaving us still to expect speedy and fair dividends.

In our next we will endeavor to give a plain statement of the material facts embodied in the Report.

Mr. Fisher has replied to the Report. When we get that, it also shall have a fair showing in our columns.

WHAT IS THOUGHT ABROAD.—A late letter from a native of this town, who, though many years ago removed to another and more enterprising and prosperous State, still retains his affection for the State and the town, contains the following paragraphs:

"I see by the Observer of the 7th, that your Legislature has at last consented to exchange bonds with the Coalfields Railroad Company; but upon such onerous and distrustful conditions as to very much impair the value of the graceless act. My native region does not seem to receive its fair share of the fostering care of the State.

"I have recently read the Geological Report of Prof. Emmons, and it seems to me that the *taxable property* which your Road will create upon Deep River, along the Road, and in Fayetteville, will pay into the State Treasury in a few years a sum equal to the interest of the $400,000.

"There is an Iron Company at Hudson, N. Y., which brings its ore from Berkshire, Mass., and its coal from Rondout, and yet does a profitable business upon the wharf at Hudson.

"The education of many of your Legislators is not finished—*they should be sent on their travels.*"

A striking truth—far more applicable to the case of our Legislators generally than that Scripture injunction so often quoted for their benefit, advising them to "tarry at Jericho till their beards be grown." By all means let them travel, and see what other parts of the country, with far less natural advantages than their own, can do, and have done. This very iron company which our correspondent mentions is but one instance among thousands of the indomitable energy which halts at no difficulties. We have often seen their extensive works, but did not know that their ore came from one State and their coal from another—that they were brought from long distances to build up and sustain the extensive works which arrest the attention of every passenger even upon that noble river, where the beautiful and the useful vie in attractiveness at every step. We hope the day is not distant when we shall have here and on Deep river, many extensive works for those manufactures which the invaluable minerals of that region will sustain.

DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury has concocted a scheme of retrenchment in the custom houses, one item of which is to have four general appraisers at $4000 a year each, instead of six as at present with $2500 each. That is, he proposes to *retrench* by paying $16,000 instead of $15,000. This is the common course of democratic economy and retrenchment.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

The Standard of Saturday has no report of the proceedings later than Tuesday last. We glean from its details some items of interest more fully stated than in Thursday's Observer.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Turner introduced a public lands resolution and spoke in its support.

Mr. Ashe denounced the whole distribution scheme, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

Resolution tabled by strict party vote, 27 to 16.

Mr. Turner then offered a resolution denunciatory of the removal of Senator Douglas from the head of the committee on territories. Tabled by strict party vote, 27 to 15.

Mr. McDonald a resolution instructing our Congressional delegation to claim the State's share of the public lands for the purpose of the sinking fund. Tabled by party vote of 26 to 15, except that Mr. Battle voted with the opposition.

LIABILITIES OF THE STATE.

The bill to sell $1,360,000 of State bonds to meet dues in 1860-61, was put on its 3d reading, and Mr. Bledsoe offered an amendment to authorize their sale at highest rates possible.

Mr. Turner opposed this as allowing the treasurer to evade the law requiring bonds to be sold at not less than par. It was a monstrous proposition.

Mr. Bledsoe said the proposition was to provide for honest debts of the State. It was not proposed to sell bonds at less than par. But a large debt had to be met in the next two years, and the bonds must be sold, and at less than par if necessary, or those debts would have to be repudiated and disgrace come upon the State.

Mr. Steele said the debt could only be met by issue and sale of bonds. These could bring only their market value; and if that did not amount to par, they could not be legislated into that value. The passage of the revenue bill, showing ability and willingness to pay debts, did all that legislation could effect to raise their value. If the treasurer was required to sell at par, and he could not, it amounted to virtual repudiation, and then the bonds could not be sold at any price.

Mr. Worth supported the amendment. It was impossible to tell what would be the monetary condition of the country; and as no other provision had been made for the liabilities, the failure to sell at par would bring dishonor on the State. That was too great a risk to run.

Other speeches were made for and against; those against not reported; those for as above. The amendment prevailed, 26 to 10. Another, requiring one-fifth of the bonds to be $100 and $200 bonds, (to run 10 y'rs only) was adopted, and the bill passed unanimously.

ROCKINGHAM COAL FIELDS RAILROAD.

Mr Ashe offered a series of amendments—changing the title to Dan River Coalfields Road, providing that the road should commence at some point on Virginia line, near Danville, [and not come in 20 miles of the N C Road.]

Mr Whitaker moved 25 miles instead of 20. Rejected. The amendments of Mr Ashe were adopted.

Mr Ashe explained that he was opposed to the Danville connection out and out, but that this bill was a very different affair. It merely was intended to enable the people of a considerable tract of country to get their produce to the Danville road.

Mr Boyd said the people of Rockingham much preferred the road from the Coalfields to Greensboro'. But seeing no hope of that he accepted the bill as amended.

The bill passed 2d reading—18 to 13, and the rules being suspended, passed 3d reading—23 to 17.

[The parties interested do not seem to agree with Mr. Ashe. The Raleigh correspondent of the Greensboro' Patriot, writes that "Your Greensborough and Rockingham Coal Fields Road has been amended rather curiously, and is now a law. It now provides for a Railroad to run from some point on the Virginia line near Danville, to some point in Rockingham county, not nearer than 20 miles of the N. C. Railroad. As there is no danger now of a reconsideration, I may remark that the friends of the Danville connection have in this all they could wish. After all the fuss, it is a triumph. Who will be foolish enough to believe that the gap of 20 miles will not be filled up next session? What is best of all, Ashe, a deadly enemy of the connection, introduced the amendm'ts."]

THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER SCHEMES were on Monday referred to a joint committee—(Senators, Messrs Pool, Straughn, Brown, Pitchford and Thomas; Commoners not stated.)

On Tuesday, Mr Brown, chairman, reported Mr Pitchford's bill, mainly. It allows the company to proceed, if able; if not able, and the works be put up for sale, the Governor to bid not more than $450,000, and, with four others, a board of management, to take possession of the works and continue them, not exceeding $50,000 per annum for the next two years. No portion of the $450,000 to be drawn from the treasury, except to meet claims, about $65,000, prior to the State's interest; all expenditures to be preferred stock, at 6 per cent. Provides for new subscriptions, as preferred stock. Mr B. said this plan was agreed to without a dissenting voice. Something had to be done *now* or the works would go to ruin.

Mr Leach moved to amend by providing for payment of "bills and notes due by the company."

Mr Worth supported the bill.

Mr Turner the amendment.

Mr Pitchford said it was not the intention of the committee to provide for payment of all claims indicated in the amendment. There had been much speculation in the work—money borrowed from banks by individuals to invest with expectation of large profits—labor done for contractors, &c. They did not consider the State should be called upon to pay more than she was legally and morally liable for. It was proposed to admit such claims as were referred to as preferred stock, on an equality with the State, and that appeared to be as much as could be reasonably expected.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill passed 3d reading 21 to 20.

In the Commons, on Monday, the bill to give the election of University Trustees to the Board of Trustees, was rejected.

The resolution authorizing purchase of one copy of Hawks's History for each school district was taken up.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, offered an amendment that payment should be taken from Escheats now given to the University.

Mr. Morehead spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Ransom made an eloquent appeal in favor of giving the poor boys of the State an opportunity to learn the history of their forefathers' glorious deeds.

Mr. Ferebee considered it such an important work that if the General Assembly refused, he would be one of 24 to purchase the books.

The resolution passed yeas 74, nays 14.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.

The yeas and nays on the third and last rejection of the bill were:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Barbee, Bryson, Byrd, Caldwell of Guilford, Cox of Jones, Drake, Dula, Eller, Fagg, Fleming, Foy, Fries, Gaither of Iredell, Hall of Rowan, Hall of Warren, Higgins, Holdsclaw, Leffers, Love, McKay, Morehead, Ransom, Roney, Shaw, Sherrill, Simonton, Stanford, Walker, Wallace, Whitfield, Wilson, Williams and Woodfin—34.

Nays—Messrs. Blount, Bridgers, Brummell, Bryan of New Hanover, Bullock, Burns, Caldwell of Burke, Chambers, Costner, Craven, Dancy, Dickson, Farrow, Ferebee, Gaither of Davie, Gatling, Gentry, Green of Franklin, Hargrove, Harrington, Henry, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Jones of Craven, Jones of Orange, Lewis, Lyon, McCotter, Masten, Moore of Martin, Morgan, Newby, Norman, Norwood, Outlaw, Purdie, Reagan, Reeves, Sanders, Scales, Simpson, Smallwood, Smith, Sparrow, Speer, Speight, Stephens, Taylor, Tomlinson, Thornburg, Walser, Ward, Waters, Watson and Windley—55.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

On Tuesday, Mr Dula offered a resolution, that it is expedient that the proper authorities of the State should promptly adopt appropriate means to accept the donation of land for Agricultural Colleges, tendered by Congress to the several States. Rejected 48 to 41.

Mr Caldwell of Guilford, offered a resolution, that in the opinion of this General Assembly the act passed by Congress distributing a portion of the public lands for Agricultural Colleges, is unconstitutional and inexpedient.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State, in the event of its passage, be directed to inform the President of the United States that North Carolina declines to receive any portion thereof.

Unanimously rejected.

The Standard mentions very disorderly scenes on the last night of the session in the Senate. According to the Standard Mr. Fisher and Mr. Leach were the causes of the disorder. They resisted the reading of a letter from Mr. Fisher.

THE ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED BY ITS OWN LEADER IN THE SENATE.—In a speech in the Senate on Monday last, Mr. Hunter of Va., Chairman of the Finance Committee, and therefore the leader of the Administration party in that House, declared that "fifty millions of dollars is *ample* to meet the *necessary expenditures* of the government." Well, if that be so, and we have not a doubt of it, the Administration is certainly reprehensible for all the excess of expenditures over that sum. That excess is between twenty and thirty millions of dollars a year. Only think of it, that a democratic administration is actually squandering, of the people's money, between twenty and thirty millions of dollars a year. And a vast proportion of it, if not all, is *corruptly* used. At all events, this most able and distinguished Senator, as he is admitted on all hands to be, who has been at the head of the Finance Committee for a number of years, and has made the subject his study for years, declares that none of it is necessary to the actual wants of the government.

Now the question should address itself to every thinking man in the country, whether it is not time to get rid of servants who thus abuse their trust, and waste the people's money? Nay, worse than that: who *borrow* many millions during the past year, and are now borrowing many more millions, to squander upon these unnecessary expenditures? The *excess* beyond the necessary expenditures is about twice as much as the *whole* expenditures of John Quincy Adams, only 30 years ago, for which the people drove him and his party out of power. The whole expenditure now is more than five times as much as the whole expenditure then. Let us look forward another 30 years, and suppose that the expenditure will, in 1889, be five times what it is now—five times seventy-five millions will be three hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars a year. Where is such a sum to come from? Will it be borrowed, in great part, as now? Where is our horror of a great national debt?

But in truth the matter is worse than that. On the same day, Monday last, Mr. Garnett, a democratic member of the other House, said truly that "the expenditures had doubled in the last six years"—and those years of peace too. Now if they are to double every six years, they will amount 30 years hence to $4,800,000,000—that is, four thousand eight hundred millions of dollars. Of course this is impossible, but the statement of such a result shows how utterly indefensible is the conduct of the democratic party in doubling the expenses in six years. Six years ago it would have been considered impossible that the expenditures would be doubled in the then succeeding six years.

The truth is, that no party should ever be allowed to suppose that it has a perpetual hold on power. The democratic party is too strong. It feels and fears no accountability. It dares to do any thing, under the belief that it has so overwhelming a majority that it cannot be successfully rebuked. But there must a limit to this. The people will bear much, but they showed in 1840 and again in 1848 that they would not bear every thing. The lesson has been already forgotten, and it is high time that it be again read to them. We think the plain speaking of such men as Mr. Hunter, and others, who see the precipice towards which their party is running headlong, and who are too honest to participate in the "pickings and stealings" which thus swell the expenditures, is a sign that they see the danger to themselves, and are raising their warning voices to arrest the downward course of democracy. We think, too, that those who are not too honest to share in the plunder are stronger than those who are, and that they will not be stopped in their career till the people stop them. We pray that this may be soon.

The Washington "States," an able Democratic paper, is evidently anticipating its party's overthrow. It thus sets forth the grounds on which a dangerous opposition is to be based, repudiates the President and his policy, and counsels its States-Rights friends to do likewise. Its policy is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

"The Opposition, says the States, are content to go before the country on the misrule of the party in power. They arraign the Administration as well upon charges of incompetence as of positive disregard for the public interests.

"They contrast the prosperous condition of the Commonwealth at the accession of Mr. Buchanan, with its present troubles and embarrassments. He found a redundant treasury;—he squandered the surplus, and is now clamorous for an increase of taxation to supply an unaccountable deficiency. The necessities of the government demand economy of expenditure; —the estimates are hard upon a hundred million. The people were induced to anticipate a return to the simplicity and purity of earlier days;—never did corruption exhibit such rank luxuriance of growth in every department of the public service. They were promised reform, —they have an aggravation of abuse. They expected retrenchment,—they are insulted by proposals for the most absurd and mischievous appropriations. Millions have been expended for the suppression of Mormonism, and the abomination flourishes with undiminished vigor and a more audacious ambition. Much profession of fidelity to State-rights was indulged by the Administration, and its pledges are redeemed by protective tariffs and Pacific railroads.

"The country was instructed to rejoice over the renunciation of the right of search by Great Britain, and in the midst of the triumph, American ships are boarded in American waters and subjected to every species of indignity. The President declared a resolution to insist upon the repeal of the Clayton Bulwer treaty; he now demands its perpetuation, and in aggravation of its evil agency has negotiated a convention which admits England to an equality of privilege and power in Central America. As the "embodiment" of the Cincinnati platform he stands committed before the world to maintain the ascendancy of the United States in the Mexican Gulf, and to assert an exclusive protectorate over the Isthmian transits;—he fulfils the obligation by abandoning both Mexico and the Isthmus to the unchecked control of European arms and diplomacy. In short, as well in its domestic administration as its foreign policy the Executive is accused by the opposition of crimes and errors which exact a commensurate retribution of popular wrath.

"It is a fearful indictment, and without pausing at present to contest the justice of its various counts, we must admit that in the aggregate they involve an odium under which no party can stand before the American people. We may avail ourselves of some future occasion to exhibit in what particulars the charges are unsupported. Meanwhile we beg to suggest to the Opposition that their precipitate judgment may be falsified by Mr. Buchanan's future course, and that a splendid climax of virtue and glory may yet redeem his Administration from the contempt of posterity.

"However that may be, there is neither logical consistency nor political justice in identifying the Democracy with the mistakes of the Administration. They are not responsible for the apostacy of individuals. Wherein Mr. Buchanan may violate the principles of the party, he alone is accountable to the country. If the Democracy are betrayed, we cannot reproach them with blame, however much we may pity their misfortune.

"No party can insure the infallibility of its agents. If Mr. Buchanan prove false to his trust, his infidelity is no argument in favor of Black Republican policy. Much less reason is there why the true champions of Democracy should be confounded in the punishment of apostates. We suggest, then, not only as a matter of personal advantage, but as an obligation of political duty, that the State-rights Democracy determine their course regardless of Executive interests, and with an exclusive reference to principle and the public welfare. Let every Representative speak and vote according to the convictions of his unbiased judgment. Let him repudiate all accountability but for his individual action; and while the people applaud his independence, they will acquit him of any undue responsibility."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Thompson of Ky., spoke against Cuba. We have not room for a synopsis of his remarks today. They are so out of the usual run of Congressional gabble that we may give them soon in whole or in part.

On Thursday, more Cuba speeches.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the bills reported by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, for the organization of Territorial governments in Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson, were severally laid on the table by decided majorities.

On Thursday, Mr. English's postage bill was passed. It was to enable newspaper and periodical dealers to send their packages by mail at the same rate as regular subscribers. It authorizes maps, lithographic plates, &c., to be sent at the rate of one cent an ounce.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—During the last six months there were 145 fires in New York city, of which 40 were incendiary fires. The alleged losses amounted to $1,239,351; the insurance $1,051,585; of which only $253,943 has been paid. Was the large remainder fraudulent insurances?

MARRIED,

In Murfreesboro', Thursday morning, 17th inst, by the Rev. Arch'd McDowell, WM. McL. McKAY, Esq., of Fayetteville, to Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, of the former place.

In Summerfield, Ala., on the 8th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Edward Wardsworth, Col. JOHN A. AVERITT, Jr., of North Carolina, to Miss ELIZA EVANS, only daughter of the late Dr. James B. Markham.

DIED,

In Robeson co., on the 17th ult., in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE BAKER, relict of the late Arch'd Baker, Esq.

In Moore Co., on the 1st Jan'y, Mrs. CATHARINE GRAHAM, consort of Neill Graham and daughter of Archibald and Effie McGregor, of Harnett county.

In Robeson co., on the 3d inst., in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH McNEILL, consort of Mr. Archibald McNeill.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 21.

BACON,		11½ a 12	American		6 a 0
BEESWAX,		25 a 00	English		4 a 0
CANDLES, F. F.		20 a 00	LARD,		12 a 13
Adamantine		28 a 32	LEAD,		8 a 8½
Sperm		50 a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio		12½ a 13½	Cuba		30 a 31
Laguira		15 a 16	N. Orleans		45 a 50
Java		20 a 00	NAILS,		4½ a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed		1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good		10½ a 10½	Tanner's		70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.		10 a 00	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack		1 35 a 0 00
Gunny		18 a 20	Alum		60 a 0 00
Dundee		18 a 20	FLAXSEED,		1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10		20 a 00	Com. pr. bag		2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck		2 25 a 2 50
Bro. Sheetings		8½ a 00	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs		10½ a 00	P. Brandy		1 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS,		35 a 40	N. C. Apple		70 a 0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.		70 a 0 80
Family	5 50	a 5 65	N. C. Whiskey		47 a 0 50
Super.	5 25	a 5 40	Northern do.		35 a 0 00
Fine	5 00	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched	4 90	a 0 00	Loaf		15 a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed		13 a 13½
Corn	90	a 1 00	Coffee		10 a 11½
Wheat	95	a 00	Porto Rico		10 a 00
Rye	90	a 1 00	New Orleans		00 a 00
Oats	70	a 75	TALLOW,		10 a 00
Peas	85	a 90	WOOL,		18 a 19
HIDES—Dry		10 a 11	TURPENTINE—		
Green		5 a 6	Yellow dip		2 40 a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin		2 40 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar		6¾ a 0	Hard		1 20 a 0 00
Ditto, wide		7¼ a 0	Spirits		42½ a 0 43

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Ranges at about quotations.

Flour—No material change.

Corn—Receipts by boat and wagon have increased, and sales have been made at as low as 90 cents.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 18, 1859.

Turpentine, virgin and yellow dip 2 90, hard 1 70. Spirits 46. Rosin, No 2, 1 17½ to 1 37½. Tar 1 80. Cotton, sales of 10 bales at 10½ cts.

No Mail from Wilmington, later than Friday.

At New York, Cotton buoyant; sales on Friday 2500 bales; middling uplands 1 ⅞. Spirits Turpentine dull at 49 to 49½. Rosin 1 71 to 1 75.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line Feb'y 18.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J W Baker, J N Smith, Worth & Utley, Stedman & Horne, Jr, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, J M Worth & Son, H L Myrover & Co, C W Andrews, J W Powell, D Anderson, J Shortridge, N C & M Jarrall, Smitherman & Spencer, A D Morrison, R Jones, J K Warden, G W Sperling, C T Haigh & Sons, R S French, J C Smith, J H Johnson, W H Carver, J D Williams, J C Haigh, B C Harris, J Buie, N S Stuart, M McKay, H McAlister, A Cameron, D Murphy, D Shaw, G Lauder, Murchison, Reid & Co.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb. 18 & 19,—Strs Southerner and Fanny, goods for J R Murchison, D Murchison & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, Goldston & Fuller, J Breece, J W Lett, J Martine, J H Hall agt, M Faulk, A W Steel, J D Williams, G W W & Co, C E Leete, S T Hawley & Son, S J Hinsdale, G & L Brandt, D & W McLaurin, C T Haigh & Sons, W McIntyre, B Rose, Blount's Creek Co, J W Powell, T S Lutterloh, T J Johnson, Mrs C B Mallett, R O Britton.

We Understand that the Rt. Rev. Dr. LYNCH, Bishop of Charleston, is expected here this week. On Sunday, the 27th inst., he will officiate and preach in the Catholic Church, in the morning and afternoon.

Feb'y 21 90-2t

Carolinian 1 time.

150 BUS. BEST SEED OATS, JUST RECEIVED and for sale by B. ROSE.

Feb'y 21 90-3t

New Crop Molasses.

A FEW HHDS.—now landing and for sale by B. ROSE.

Feb'y 21 90-3t

Herring! Herring!! Herring!!!

50 BBLS. No. 1 Herring, just received and for sale by J. R. McDUFFIE.

Feb'y 19 90-4w

Real Estate for Sale.

WILL be sold on the 9th March next, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock,

THE BLACKSMITH'S & WHEELWRIGHT'S SHOP on Hillsboro' Street—in the rear of Stedman & Horne's Store;

THE DWELLING HOUSE on the same lot;

THE DWELLING HOUSE on Moore Street;

A VACANT LOT adjoining, containing 1¼ acres.

Terms liberal. A. E. GEIRSH,
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctr.

Feb'y 19 90ts

Negroes to Hire.

AT 12 M. on TUESDAY the 22d, I will hire for the balance of the year, SEVEN NEGROES, consisting of 2 Women (good Cooks,) 2 Boys, 1 Girl, and 2 Old Negroes.

The usual terms of hiring required.

E. F. MOORE, Trustee.

Feb'y 21 1t

GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH AND GENUINE Garden Seeds, put up for the subscriber by H. Dreer, of Philadelphia, consisting in part of the following varieties, viz:

ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, Early China, Early Six-Weeks;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar,
BROCOLI;
CABBAGE—Early York, Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, Battersea, Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch;
COLLARD—North Carolina and Northern;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn;
CELERY—White Salad;
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late;
CUCUMBER—Long Green, Early Frame, Gherkin;
CORN—Large Sweet, Canada, Peabody;
EGG PLANT—Long Purple, Large Purple;
KALE;
LETTUCE—Early Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss;
MELON—Jenny Lind, Nutmeg, Water, Cantelope;
ONION—Large Red, White Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled.
MUSTARD—White and Black.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
PEAS—Tom Thumb, Early Washington, Early Charleston, Large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial.
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Long Salmon, White Turnip.
SQUASH—White Bush, Yellow Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red, Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Red Top, Hanover, Large Norfolk
Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Onion Sets, Blue Grass, Timothy, Rape, Canary, Hemp, Sweet Vernal Grass.

For sale by SAML J. HINSDALE.

—ALSO—

A small selected supply of FLOWER SEEDS.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 21 90tf

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE subscriber will open on the FIRST MARCH, at the Old Stand of David Gee, next door to Alex'r Johnson, Jr., on East side Green Street, THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Children's Goods, Canes, &c.,

That has ever been brought to this market. In all my purchases I shall be guided by a desire to give my friends and customers the full benefit of every thing which seems MOST INVITING IN STYLE, MOST SUBSTANTIAL IN MANUFACTURE, and

Most Reasonable in Price.

☞ See future advertisements.

A. McRIMMON.

Country Merchants are invited to examine my Wholesale Department.

Feb'y 18, 1859 90tf

To Builders.

THE letting out of the building of a new Church at Philadelphus, is postponed until the 12th March. Proposals will be received until that time. The Building is to be 40x60 feet. The Contractor to furnish all the materials and complete the job. Specifications may be obtained by application to either of the undersigned at Philadelphus P. O., Robeson Co., N. C.

DANIEL McNEILL,
DANIEL McCALLUM,
ARCH'D BUIE,
WM. McMILLAN,
NEILL BUIE,
Committee.

Feb'y 14, 1859 90*3t

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

YOU ARE HEREBY notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 22d day of March next, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed during its recent session, entitled "An Act to protect the interest of the State of North Carolina in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company" and of assenting or dissenting to the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES CASSIDEY, Prest.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 18. 90-1m

MOLASSES.

300 HHDS. AND 20 bbls. NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES, per brig L. T. Knight. Just received and for sale in lots to suit, by KIDDER & MARTIN.

Wilmington, Feb. 17. 90-2t

Now Ready!

SENT POST-PAID ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE!

NEW ILLUSTRATED RURAL MANUALS!

THESE Volumes are devoted to a popular exposition of the more important branches of Rural Economy and Rural Art; thus promoting public taste, enhancing domestic comfort, and diminishing the expenses and increasing the profits of Rural Life and Industry. They are adapted to all sections, Southern as well as Northern interests being faithfully represented therein. The series comprises:

THE HOUSE:

A Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture, or How to Build Houses, Barns, and other Out-Buildings, with many Original Designs.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN:

Comprises Directions for the Cultivation of Kitchen Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and an exposition of the Laws of Vegetable Life and Growth.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

THE FARM:

With Chapters on Agricultural Chemistry, Soils, Manures, Draining, Irrigation, Fencing, Farm Implements, etc. Illustrated.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in Muslin, 50 cents.

Domestic Animals.

A Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse and Sheep Husbandry, with Directions for the Breeding and Management of Swine, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, etc., the Treatment of their Diseases, and a Chapter on Bees.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

The House---The Garden---The Farm---And Domestic Animals.

Bound in one large handsome gilt volume, may be had for $1 50.

It forms, of itself, a COMPLETE LIBRARY OF RURAL AFFAIRS

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

The Baltimore Patriot makes the following extracts from a Congressional document, the "Letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, communicating his annual report of the contingent expenses of the House." This is a volume of 212 pages of closely printed rule and figure work, and upon a very slight examination any one may see why the Treasury is empty and that we are rapidly verging toward bankruptcy. If the same extravagance and reckless expenditure has prevailed in all the other branches of the Government, the day is near at hand when Uncle Sam's strong box will be without a dollar. The following are a few of the items which we have culled, and expect to continue to publish from time to time from this precious document.

Expended for furniture first session 35th Congress, exclusive of that for the new Hall	$70,651 56
230 hair brushes, } 232 combs, }	514 75
4 French plate mirrors with marble top	860 00
4 do do	880 00
2 do do	240 00
FOR THE ROOM OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.	
4 suits of tapestry curtains ($145 each)	580 00
Fine marble clock	145 00
9 chairs (at $33 each)	297 00
2 do (at 50 each)	100 00
Sofa	85 00
Clothes rack and umbrella stand	32 00
Large French plate mirror for Speaker's room	1,350 00
Large pier table for same	275 00
2 bronze statuettes for do	60 00
Mantel Mirror for do	215 00
Fine writing table	95 00
2 fine lounges, French mochette, at $90 each	180 00
6 large antique chairs at $95 each	570 00
6 large arm chairs $48 "	288 00
Desk chair	48 00
3 suits curtains $300 each	900 00
80 yards carpet at $4 25	340 00
Washstand	85 00
Marble clock	145 00
French china chamber set	28 00
Silver plated ice pitcher	18 00
Hair brush	2 50
2 combs	2 50
Clothes brush	1 62
Nail brush	1 25
Slop tub	3 00
Gilt picture frame &c., &c., &c.	6 00
FOR OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.	
74½ yards velvet carpet	185 00
Mantel clock	50 00
2 suits curtains	280 00
2 Sofas	150 00
FOR DOOR-KEEPER'S ROOM.	
2 suits curtains	270 00
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.	
4 suits curtains complete at $140	560 00
Mantel clock	140 00
2 Sofas	150 00
2 Chairs	100 00
3 suits curtains, $140 each	420 00
2 chairs at $50 each	100 00
4 do 44 "	176 00
FOR CLERK'S OFFICE.	
6 large size hair brushes	11 25
FOR COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.	
2 suits curtains	270 00
Arm chair	43 00
Tables	75 00
Desk	60 00
FOR HALL OF THE HOUSE.	
18 lounges at $110 each	1,980 00
COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.	
Marble clock	115 00
2 sofas, $85 each	170 00
Committee table	90 00
3 suits curtains, at $140	420 00
10 revolving chairs, at $15	150 00
2 arm chairs	100 00
FOR RETIRING ROOM.	
Large mirror	425 00
12 arm chairs, at $46	552 00
4 lounges, at $95	380 00
Another mirror	560 00
Washstand, reporter's room	68 00
" Committee on Judiciary	68 00
Bookcase and secretary for Speaker's room	668 00
Mirror	255 00
"	425 00
"	480 00
Bookcase	280 00
"	215 00
Mirror	250 00
"	255 00
"	250 00
"	450 00
5 washstands, at $68	340 00

We stop extracting for want of time and space, but will continue the interesting subject.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A new Post office has been established in Stanly county, N. C., called "Leo;" and John T. Howell, Esq., Postmaster.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the Bride's Father, near Pittsboro', N. C., on 9th inst., by the Rev. N. C. Hughes, Mr. S. B. ZIMMERMAN, to Miss ANN MAUGER, daughter of Col. Henry A. London.

In Wilmington, on the 14th instant, by Rev. Dr. Drane, O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., Esq., to Miss AMANDA, daughter of Henry Nutt, Esq.

In Sampson county, N. C., on Thursday, the 3d day of Feb'y 1859, by the Rev. J. L. Clifton, Mr. BENAJAH WEEKS to Miss ELIZA J. BASS.

In Kemper county, Miss., on 25th Jan'y, by Wm. McDade, Esq., Mr. JOHN C. FLAKE, of Anson county, N. C., to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of L. M. and M. A. McLendon.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Rush & Orrell's Line. Feb 16.—Str Sun, with goods for D & W McLaurin, C E Leete, W Sperling, G W Williams & Co, A G Thornton, R M Orrell, W T Jessup, J H Clark, W Chance.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 16. Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for W L Miller, G W Williams & Co, J H Hall, C B Cook, J W Lett, Goldston & Fuller, J O Boon & Co, J Martine, J Kyle, Blount's Creek Co, W N Tillinghast, S J Hinsdale, H & E J Lilly, E J Hale & Son, D & W McLaurin, T S Lutterloh, Ray & Pearce.

How to do Good and "Get Paid for it."

TAKE an Agency for our Publications. The terms are such, there can be no possibility of loss. Every Family will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars address,

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.
Feb'y 4 85*1m

S. & J. GOULDING,
No. 18 John Street, New York,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Ribbons, Feathers,
Ruches, Flowers,
Laces, Millinery Goods,
Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.
GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.
Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.
Jan'y 17, 1858 80*3m

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 86 Church St., New York.
Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.

Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 65-

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng'r and Sup't.
Aug. 3, 1858. 34-tf

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

IT is ordered by the Board of Directors, that the eighth instalment of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, be called in, and be due and payable on the 7th day of February, 1859; that the ninth instalment of TEN per cent. be called in and be due and payable on the 2d day of May, 1859; and that the tenth and last instalment of FIVE per cent. be due and payable on the 2d day of August, 1859.

H. W. GUION, President.
Jan 6, 1859 78-6w
Town papers copy.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

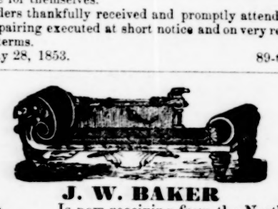
☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1859. 64-ypd

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON, Also, Western Sides and Shoulders,
Oct. 14.—54-tf] C. B. COOK.

WRIGHT & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson, Robeson and Bladen.
Aug. 23, 1858. 39-

TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus; the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.
Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1857.

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Newbern, with the intention to devote himself wholly to the practice of the law. He will attend the Courts in all of the surrounding counties, and will also practice before the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

D. K. McRAE.
Dec'r 22, 1858. 75-6m

N. A. McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.,

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Bladen Counties, and the Superior Courts of Moore County.
Dec'r 9, 1858. 71-3m

LITTLE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
WADESBORO', N. C.,

ALEXANDER LITTLE and R. H. BATTLE, Jr., having associated themselves in the practice of the law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them in the Counties of Anson, Union and Richmond.
Jan'y 1, 1859. 76-2mpd

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.
August 24, 1858. 40tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

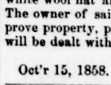
DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in another business, I find my time too much taken up to attend to the duties of my profession; and having a partner (Dr. R. Scott) who is in every way competent to please *all my* friends, I take great pleasure in recommending him to *all* with whom I have the slightest influence. His prices will suit any who are desirous of having their teeth operated on in a skilful manner.

And with my best wishes for my *successor*, and this community, I withdraw from the firm, having no fear but that Dr. Scott will give the most fastidious entire satisfaction.

D. W. C. BENBOW.
Jan'y 10, 1859. 78tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

I HAVE just received in store my Fall Stock, embracing the following articles, viz:

125 Bags Coffee.
65 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar—assorted.
65 " Pork.
50 Boxes good Tobacco.
75 " Candy.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills.
75 Boxes Crackers.

All of which will be sold for CASH, or on short time to the best of men.

E. F. MOORE & CO.
Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST received pr Steamer Fanny,
4 Bbls. Extra No. 1 MACKEREL (for retailing,)
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ½ MESS SHAD;
30 Boxes CHEESE;
100 Bags New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
Fulton Market Beef; Mess Pork; Goshen Butter, Pocket Salt; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; and every thing in the provision line; which I will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for country Produce.

W. C. TROY
Nov. 3, 1858. 60-tf

KEROSENE OIL;

Burning Fluid; Lamp, Paint and other Oils; Concentrated Lye; Potash; Chocolate; Acids; Glues; Varnishes; Fresh Teas; Matches; Yeast Powders; Glass; Putty; Dye Stuffs; Wines; Ale; Porter; Gin; Spices. Constantly on hand and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.
Jan'y 22 82tf

TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst., a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.
Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

Harper's & Godey's Magazines for February.
E. J. HALE & SON.

WORTH & UTLEY,
Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 18, 1858. 45tf

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,
COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.
July 9. 27-tf

PETER MALLETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
July 29, 1858. 82-

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
P. P. SHAW & CO.,
31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

MILITARY GOODS,
Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,
ACCORDING TO THE
Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.
June 30. 24-1y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.
ALLEN & CLARK,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.
☞Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.
April 25 1858. 5-1Y

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
Office North Water Street.
Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Agent for Chickering's Pianos,
Of which he has always some on hand.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.

M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Planting Potatoes.

1000 BARRELS YELLOW PINK-EYES;
1000 " PEACH BLOWS.
For sale by KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N C, Jan'y 20 82-1m

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
May 8, 1858. 7tf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, that

Valuable House and Lot on Haymount,

recently occupied by Mr. Geo. W. McDonald, containing about 4 acres of land, with a never-failing Spring of water, six feet deep, within ten yards of the door. The House is two stories high, containing 6 rooms, one passage, and 4 fire-places, with all convenient Out-houses attached. There is a good Pasture on the premises, containing about half an acre.

This property is out of the limits of town, consequently, is not subject to town-tax, and is one of the most healthy and beautiful residences on the hill.

—ALSO—

A HOUSE AND LOT adjoining residence, known as the "Stable Lot," containing about half an acre, with a beautiful Grove, is situated near the United States Arsenal, and will make one of the handsomest building lots imaginable.

—ALSO—

A HOUSE AND LOT IN TOWN, on Person Street, recently occupied by McDonald & Whaley, as a Saddle Manufactory; has twenty-five feet front and seventy feet depth; convenient to the Market.

—ALSO—

TWO TRACTS OF WOOD LAND, West of town about 3 miles, adjoining Hinsdale, Myrover and others. Containing 10 and 19 acres.

Terms at sale.

W. B. WRIGHT, Att'y,
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Feb'y 4, 1859 86ts

GARDEN SEEDS.
Warranted the Growth of 1858.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of the largest and best assortment of Seeds ever offered in this market, comprising the following varieties, which he offers at Wholesale or Retail:—

ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, " China, " Six Weeks, " Valentine;
BROCOLI—Early;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar;
CABBAGE—Early York, Large York, Large Drumhead; Flat Dutch, Oxheart, Red Dutch, Flat Battersea Green Globe Savoy;
COLLARD—"Country and Northern;"
CARROT—Early Horn, Long Orange;
CELERY—Silver Giant, White Solid;
CAULIFLOWER—Early;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Green, E'ly Cluster;
EGG PLANT—Purple;
CORN—Large Sweet, Tuscarora;
LETTUCE—white Cabbage, Early Silisia, Ice Head, Ice Coss;
MELON—Nutmeg Musk, Yellow Cantalope Sweet Water;
NASTURTIUM;
ONION—Large Red, " Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled;
PEPPER—Large Bullnose, Cherry;
PEAS—Sugar Dwarf, Early Washington, Large Marrowfat;
PUMPKIN—Large Cheese;
PARSNIP—
RHUBARB—
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Scarlet Turnip, White " Yellow;
SQUASH—White Bush, Crookneck;
TOMATO—Large Red, " Yellow;
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Norfolk, Red Top, Hanover, White Globe.

Salsify; Marjorum; Thyme; Sage; White Onion Sets; Spinach; Herds Grass; Blue Grass; Red Clover.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan'y 22 82tf

STEDMAN & HORNE, Jr.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND WILL SELL LOW,

25 BBLS. White Ohio Corn Whiskey;
20 " "Tuscaloosa" "
5 " Extra Cider Vinegar;
5 Hhds. Western Bacon;
20,000 Cigars;
500 Bus. Corn.

Orders from reliable parties will receive prompt attention.
Jan'y 31, 1859 85-1m

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also
The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Sugar House Syrup.

A FEW Bbls. excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime *sweet* MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.
Oct'r 14. 54tf

For Sale.

300 BAGS ALUM SALT—2 bushels each,—by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Nov. 6, 1858. 61tf

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.
March 24, '58. 96y

Deep River Coal.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

Thirty Hands Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to hire by the Month, or Day, Thirty Negroes, to work on the Ninth Section of the Western Rail Road.

For further particulars inquire at the Engineer's Office, Fayetteville, or of me at Little River Bridge.

O'BRYAN & CO.
Aug. 16, 1858. 38-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.
May 7. 9tf

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.

C. B. COOK.
Oct, 14, 54-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Hay Street.
May 14, 1858. 11-1y

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 5.

☞**The Southern Harmony, and** MUSICAL COMPANION, for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.
Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
Sheet and Shred Isinglass.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
Very extensively used for
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
And for Jellifying Preserves.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put in small packages for Family Use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the U. S.

PETER COOPER, 17 Burling Slip, New York.
Dec. 10. 71*8mpd

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, on which he now resides, in Cumberland County, 22 miles from Fayetteville, directly on the Fayetteville & Alexandria Plank Road. I will offer it AT PUBLIC SALE, ON SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, 1859, if not sold before. There is a good Farm under cultivation, as there is in the State, and a first rate stand for a Boarding House and Store and Turpentine Still. It contains some five or six hundred acres.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to examine before day of sale; any person purchasing will have possession any time. On the same day of sale I will sell some other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.

MALCOM McCRANEY.
Feb'y 11

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 250 Acres of TURPENTINE AND FARMING LAND, situate in Richmond County, ten miles East of Rockingham, between Jones' Creek and Crawford's Branch, and two miles of W. & C. Railroad. There is on the tract a comfortable Dwelling-House and some fine fruit trees, Pears and Peaches; and also, two other Tenements suitable for turpentine hands.

Any person wishing to buy, can address the subscriber at Pekin, Montgomery Co., or see him four miles West of Pekin.

A. MARTIN.
Feb'y 4 85*3

Cotton Lands for Sale.

I HAVE in different sized Tracts, about EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES for sale, of as good land for the growth of Cotton, as can be found in the United States. Situated in one of the best cotton growing districts, being all Arkansas River lands, the yearly average production of which is one bale of cotton, or fifty bushels of corn, to the acre. All of the Land is below Little Rock, and on or near to the Arkansas river. I will sell it on very accommodating terms, and in such contracts as will suit purchasers; the price varying, on account of quality and location, from five to twenty dollars an acre. The purchaser, by paying interest can fix the payments to suit himself. Or, I will take an interest with the purchaser in the cultivation of the lands, if he will furnish the hands to cultivate the same, and, after deducting all expenses attending their cultivation, wait until the profits of their productions will pay the purchase money.

Persons wishing to purchase, can ascertain further particulars by addressing

GEORGE BRODIE.
Little Rock, Arkansas
Jan'y 1859 80*10pd

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons not to trade for a Note given by me to John Baker, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, dated about the first day of February last. I have not received value for said Note and am determined not to pay it.

JOHN McQUEEN
Queensdale, Feb'y 9, 1859. 88*2

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
JAN'Y 28, 1859

THOSE indebted to me, either by Note or Account, are respectfully requested to come forward and make payment, as I want the money. I cannot indulge people always as some seem to think.

EDMUND LILLY.

THOSE that are due the late firm of McARN & LILLY can save costs by paying up their dues between this and the 1st of March next; otherwise their papers will be given out for collection without discrimination. No joke this time; the money must come.

Settlements to be made with E. LILLY, who is authorised to settle up the business.
Jan'y 28 84*3M

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☞*Samples gratis. Agents wanted. Begin now!*
Feb'y 4 86*1m

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law,
BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON
Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

TERRY'S
Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

FIRST (*and principally,*) because it is not so dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world.

SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years.

Third, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing.

Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms:

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer and Proprietor.
Rockingham, N. C.

☞Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., WM. LONG, Rockingham, N. C.; also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N B. Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.
Oct'r 1, 1858. 51*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
In Equity—To Spring Term, 1859.

Everett L. Ward *vs.* Ralph R. Powers, Thomas Jones and wife Anna, John Humphrey and wife Sophia, Reuben King and wife Sally, Matthew Powers, Neill Blue, Matthew P. Blue, O. R. Blue, John Blue, Helen Blue, Olivia Blue, Ellen Blue, Eugenia Blue, Luke Alburtis Powers, Richard Powers, William Wood, and the children of said William Wood whose names are unknown.

Attachment in Equity.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that said Neill Blue, Matthew P. Blue, O. R. Blue, John Blue, Helen Blue, Olivia Blue, Ellen Blue, Eugenia Blue, Luke Alburtis Powers, Richard Powers, William Wood, and the children of said William Wood, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the County of Robeson, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.
Jan'y 18, 1859 82*6t-pr's fee $4 20

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

P. P. Johnson, Adm'r of Charles S. Johnson, *versus* William A. Murchison.

Original Attachment,—Land and Personal Property Levied on, and Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in the above case, William A. Murchison, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law can be served on him, It is therefore ordered: that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said William A. Murchison to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be